Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XLV....NO. 13,815. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WAR ON THE SUGAR TRUST

Annulment of the Refining Company's Charter to be Demanded.

COUNSEL RETAINED BY GROCERS

The Papers Ready for Presentation to the Attorney General—Chicago Gas Trust Also Attacked.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—It was learned to-day that Edgar N. Wilson, attorney for C. A. Whelan & Co., in their suit against the American Tobacco Company, has been retained in the interest of a number of grocers to bring proceedings against the American Sugar Refining Company for the annulment of the certificate under which that concern does business in this State.

Like the Tobacco Company, the Sugar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New-Jersey, having been compelled to go outside of New-York for a charter.

Mr. Wilson, when seen to-day, acknowledged that he had been retained in such a proceeding and that papers had been drawn for presentation to the Attorney General. He, however, refused either to name his clients or show the papers, but said the methods of the Sugar Company are very similar to those employed by the Tobacco Company, and so severely condemned by the Attorney General in his late opinion in the Whelan case.

It is understood that the complainants in the case are grocers living elsewhere than in Syracuse, but that they have been joined by large dealers in sugar here. Mr. Wilson declined to say when he would present the case to the Attorney General, seeming averse to having publicity given to the matter at this time.

AFTER CHICAGO GAS COMPANIES.

Attorney General Asked to Restrain the Issue of Certificates.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Notice was received at the Attorney General's department to-day from James F. Lowrey of New-York City, as attorney for Pitt Barrows, asking that Attorney General Hancock agree to set a hearing for Dec. 11, at his office here, on an application that he bring an action to restrain the Central Trust Company of New-York City from issuing stock certificates to holders of Fidelity Trust certificates of stock in the Chicago gas companies, which certificates have been deposited with the company under the reorganization plan. The following is a copy of the notice served upon the Attorney General's department to-day:

To Central Trust Company of New-York: Take notice that upon the sworn statement of Pitt Barrows, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, application is made before the Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General of the State of New-York, that an action or actions be brought against you by the People of the State of New-York, with respect to the matters set forth in such statement and in the manner provided by law, and for such relief as shall be just and equitable, and especially with the object, among other things, that you be perpetually restrained, enjoined, and forejudged from issuing or transferring any certificate or certificates of deposit under the agreement and plan of consolidation relating to the Chicago gas companies, in which Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, Anthony W. Brady, Walter Ferguson, C. K. G. Billings, and William J. Campbell, who in such agreement and plan are styled the "committee," are named as "parties of the first part," and dated Oct. 1, 1895; or from doing or causing, or permitting to be done, any act or thing whatsoever in connection with or relation to any such certificate or certificates of deposit, or from acting under said agreement and plan in any wise, excepting to receive surrenders of, and to cancel, such certificates of deposit as have been heretofore, or may be, issued by you thereunder, and to return to the persons surrendering the same equivalent amounts of the "certificates of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, issued upon the surrender of certificates of the Chicago Gas Company," deposited with you under the terms of the said agreement and plan of consolidation, in the plight and condition in which such last-named certificates were when originally so deposited with you.

And that you are required to show cause before the said Attorney General at his office in the State Capitol in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December next, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why such action or actions should not be brought and prosecuted against you.

Attorney General Hancock is in Syracuse. It is thought here that he will order a hearing in the Central Trust Company matter. His views, expressed when his decision in the American Tobacco Company's case was given to the press, indicate a disposition to subject trusts generally to review by the courts.

It is understood in Syracuse that the Attorney General acted in sympathy with Gov. Morton's wishes in the Tobacco Trust matter.

Must Conform to the Laws.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Attorney General Moloney, who has been ill at the Leland Hotel here a week, was able to go to his office to-day, and while there announced that the reorganization plan of the Chicago Gas Trust was given him at his hotel Wednesday. The Attorney General said:

"I have not examined the document closely, and, beyond reading it, I have given the contents no consideration. I cannot say now whether the plan will be acceptable to me. It will have to conform strictly to the laws of Illinois against such combinations."

After a brief stay at his office, Mr. Moloney left for Ottawa, where he will remain until he has entirely recovered his health.

News came to the Stock Exchange to-day that Wall Street was selling Chicago Gas on a report that Attorney General Moloney was dangerously ill.

Edwin Joline and William A. Butler, Jr., left here for Chicago yesterday to represent the Central Trust Company in Chicago gas litigation pending there.

Pastor Brings a Libel Suit.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 29.—Michael S. Szumski of 200 Twelfth Street was arrested to-day on a charge of criminal libel preferred by the Rev. Bolosław Kwiatkworski, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic Church. The pastor alleges that Szumski, who is a correspondent of several Polish newspapers, published a statement to the effect that he had been imprisoned in a monastery for two years in Poland on charges of immorality and had also been dismissed from church at Passaic, N. J., on a similar charge. Szumski waived examination and gave bail in $500.

Would Abolish "Days of Grace."

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 29.—At the meeting to-day of the Virginia Bankers' Association a special committee made a report recommending that "days of grace" be abolished. The report was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with recommendation to prepare a bill and urge its passage before the Legislature.

THREW HIS BABY FROM A WINDOW

Dale Then Jumped, and Is Seriously Hurt—The Child Shows No Sign of Injury.

Robert Dale of 412 West Seventeenth Street last night threw his one-year-old infant through a fourth-story window and then jumped himself. The baby is not much the worse for the fall. Dale is seriously hurt.

Robert, three years old, was taken down with scarlet fever, and, against the wishes of his parents, was removed to a hospital, where he died. The funeral was held yesterday, and Dale, the neighbors say, drank more than was good for him on the way back from the cemetery. At about 9:30 o'clock he came home. When he entered the kitchen the baby was asleep in the crib.

Mrs. Dale entered an adjoining room. Suddenly there was a crash of broken glass, and when she ran back to the kitchen she was horrified to find the crib empty and the window glass broken but.

She had no time to ask her husband where the baby was, when he ran to the window and jumped.

Aroused by the screams of Mrs. Dale, the neighbors ran into the landings of the house and several of them rushed to the yard.

When the infant was picked up it was conscious and crying. An examination failed to disclose a scratch.

In the fall the baby struck four clothes lines and landed on a pile of dirt.

The father had not waited to lift the window, but threw the baby through the glass.

Dale sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh. In his descent he broke four clotheslines and struck a high fence, from which he rebounded into the yard and fell about five feet from the babe. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a serious condition.

The baby was taken back to the mother's rooms, there being no necessity for taking it to the hospital. Late last night Mrs. Dale was sitting in her kitchen with her little one hugged in her arms, and surrounded by neighbors. She said she could see when he came home from the undertaker's that her husband was going out of his mind on account of the sudden death of his little boy, to whom he was very much attached. When he entered the room he ran to the corner, where there was an axe, and, taking hold of it, made a lunge at her, which she dodged. He said he had nothing to live for, and that they all might as well die.

She grappled with him and succeeded in getting the axe from him. She took it to another room, and it was then her husband seized the baby and hurled it through the window.

EX-GOV. "BOB" TAYLOR HISSED

The Tennesseean Resents the Insult by Refusing to Continue His Unique Entertainment.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 29.—One lone hiss from an apparently intoxicated auditor in the Temple Theatre here last night so vexed ex-Gov. "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee that he left the stage in anger, and abruptly closed the odd entertainment which he and his brother, ex-Congressman "Alf" were billed to give. The brothers, who gained fame by their unique canvass for Governor of their State, were greeted by a large audience, which seemed to appreciate their efforts.

"Bob" was delivering an address eulogistic of the South, telling whimsical stories and singing old songs, when suddenly a man in the audience gave utterance to a grunt of displeasure and then a hiss. The ex-Governor stopped short, turned his eyes toward the gallery, and in a voice that showed his feelings, said:

"There is one fool in this house. I have the greatest respect for the brave men who met the South in the clash of arms on the battlefield, but I have the most supreme contempt for the person who jeers at the South in this day of good will between the sections. I am sure he never smelled powder. He should be put out."

The ex-Governor then stalked off the stage. As an evidence that the audience was not in sympathy with the man who hissed a wave of hearty applause followed the speech.

The curtain was rung down, and, after a few seconds an attaché of the show stepped forward, and said:

"This is the first time we have been treated discourteously, and Gov. Taylor is too much disconcerted to proceed with the entertainment."

The audience left the house with mingled feelings of chagrin and dismay. To-day the management of the Temple published a card in the newspapers announcing that those who were dissatisfied with the entertainment could have their money refunded.

TOO MUCH NOISE IN RAIL CARTING

Aldermen May Abate It—Mr. Hall Suggests Using Blankets.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and it was decided that Aldermen Ware and Hall should be appointed a committee to draft an ordinance prohibiting the carting of iron rails or beams through the streets in the manner now in vogue.

Alderman Ware presented the subject for discussion. He said that but few New-Yorkers have escaped the horrible, earsplitting din caused by the cartage of iron and steel rails through the streets.

He said as now carried the noise of the clanging irons made life miserable in his district—the new Twenty-fifth—and he urged that as a nuisance it should be abated.

He has as yet no idea how the rails can be properly carried so that they will not make so much noise. That is a matter for the iron men to consider.

Alderman Hall says each rail or beam should be wrapped in a blanket.

DEFENSE RESTS IN THE GILLETT CASE

Judge Coxe Will Give Each Side Two Hours for Argument.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The testimony in the case of Samuel Gillett, former teller of the Rome Bank, which was begun a week ago in the United States Court here, came to an end this afternoon.

The defendant was on the witness stand most of the day, and a notable feature of his testimony was a lack of memory on all matters pertaining to business transactions connected with the bank. He flatly contradicted the story of ex-Cashier Bielby, which, if true, implicates him in all the crookedness admitted by Bielby.

Judge Coxe announced that counsel would each be allowed two hours to submit the case to the jury to-morrow.

Must Reinstate Dr. Smith.

Dr. Joseph E. Smith of 93 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, will be reinstated to-day as a surgeon in the Brooklyn Fire Department. He was dismissed by Frederick W. Wurster shortly after the latter became Fire Commissioner. The salary is $2,000 a year.

Dr. Smith appealed to the Supreme Court, and decision in his favor was given. The city appealed, and the General Term affirmed the decision of the lower court. Now the Court of Appeals has decided in Dr. Smith's favor.

According to the decision, Dr. Smith will be paid for the time he has been out of the department. After his dismissal, Dr. William A. De Long was appointed. As Dr. De Long is a civil service appointee, he cannot be disturbed.

Nicolaus-Gould Case Settled?

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 29.—It is reported here to-night that the Nicolaus-Gould case was settled to-day at the office of Winslow F. Pierce, 8 Dey Street, New-York.

The particulars cannot be learned, as Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Ruhman's counsel, refuses to talk of the matter. He says he will furnish a statement to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Reported that It Will Be a Document of Fifteen Thousand Words.

MANY GUESSES AS TO ITS CONTENTS

Probable that It Will Discuss Foreign Relations and Adhere to the Traditional Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The most definite information afforded about the President's message to Congress is that conveyed to the Public Printer and to the news associations that handle it for the press, and that information is only as to the area the document will occupy in a paper. It is to be about 15,000 words in length, so that it will fill over a page of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Report that is unquestionably conjectural, and not materially considered, has it that the message was read to-day at the Cabinet meeting.

The reported length of the message has weakened the earlier story, evidently put forth with a sensational purpose, that the message would deal with one topic only. There is good authority for asserting that it will be a message in ordinary form, "on the state of the Nation," and so may be expected to treat of foreign relations, of the Venezuelan, Cuban, Alaskan, and Nicaraguan questions, and to contain a reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. There is no doubt that this part of the message will be heard with greater interest than all the rest. It is certain that the President will adhere to the traditional interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. That must be satisfactory to all except the jingoes, who have contrived a new meaning that is not an interpretation, but a distortion and violation of the doctrine.

No intimation has been dropped as to the character of the utterances to be made by the President touching the Cuban situation. About all that he can say by way of relation of facts will be to report the effort of the Government to comply with the requests of Spain that the United States should enforce the neutrality laws. It is not expected that he will recommend recognition of belligerent rights, for, unless the State Department has been more than usually secretive about that matter, and the Cubans also have contrived to keep back so important a proceeding, there has been no request for recognition upon which to base a report.

To an inquiry put to a member of the Cabinet by a visitor, the Cabinet officer said to-day that there should be no expectation that the message would be at all sensational. The inquirer was particularly anxious about the treatment that was to be accorded to the Hawaiian question. The answer he received impressed him with the belief that there would be but the smallest reference to Hawaiian affairs, probably not much more than a mention of the fact that there had been a change of Ministers here, and that our relations with the Government of Hawaii were pacific.

As to finance, oxen and chains cannot draw from the Cabinet or the Treasury officers an inkling as to what suggestions the President will make, if any, to help Mr. Reed to begin his work in Congress. The report that Treasury certificates will be asked for as a cure for the "endless chain" greenback evil persistently floats about day after day. All traces of it end in the Treasury, however, and they are not vouched for there as true.

SENATOR RAINES'S EXCISE SCHEME

He Proposes to Introduce a Bill in the Legislature Providing for Radical Changes in the Law.

PHELPS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Senator Raines predicts that a radical change in the excise laws will be made by the Legislature this Winter. The present law, he says, permits a system of blackmail in the cities and large towns.

Mr. Raines says he proposes to introduce a bill which, should it become law, would do away with blackmailing. He proposes to abolish Excise Commissioners and have their duties performed by three or more State officials, to be appointed by the Governor.

Under the proposed law, except in towns which had voted for no license, any one could engage in liquor selling on the payment of the prescribed tax on such business. The excise money would be divided between State and county, the State receiving the larger share.

Mr. Raines says that, as New-York City has a larger number of saloons in proportion to its population than the rural towns and cities, the country would receive more financial benefit under the arrangement he proposes than under the present system.

NOT A CANDIDATE, HE SAYS

Senator Cullom Thus Declares Himself—The Booms and the West.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He came here on private business, and went to Washington in the afternoon.

"I am not here in the interest of any Presidential boom—not even my own," he said. "Some people out my way have been kind enough to mention my name for the Presidency. I wish to state that I am not a candidate, and that goes for its face value."

Senator Cullom was asked whom the Illinois delegates would vote for in the convention. He said:

"I don't know, and I don't think any one does. Allison is a very strong man out our way. So is Harrison, and so is McKinley. I should say that in the West the chances of these candidates are about even. Mr. Reed, of course, has his admirers; but the natural preference is for a Western man. The West is the stronghold of the Republican Party. It can always be counted upon to do its full duty."

Injured Hunt Club Members Better.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 29.—The Meadow Brook Club members who were injured Thanksgiving Day by being thrown from their horses while following the hounds across country and participating in a steeplechase on the estates of James T. Kernochan, Charles Carroll, and J. Smith Hadden, are somewhat improved to-day. Mrs. E. D. Morgan and Kinsley Magoun were two of the most seriously injured members of the club. Mrs. Morgan's left ankle was fractured.

Harry P. Whitney, son of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney; C. C. Baldwin, whose ankle and knee were slightly sprained in the steeplechase, and William C. Hayes, who was thrown during the hunt, have quite recovered.

After the Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 29.—Judge W. H. Holt is a candidate for United States Senator. He was the first Republican Judge elected to the Appellate Bench since the war. The Judge does not want the Appellate Judgeship, and his friends are making an active fight for him for Senator.

Flint's Furniture Always Wears Well, However low the price may be.—Adv.

FOR A GREAT COTTON EXPOSITION

Augusta, Ga., Has Originated a Plan for One to be Held in Chicago on a Mammoth Scale.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Augusta has originated a plan, to include the whole South, for a Southern Cotton Exposition in Chicago. The purposes of the exposition are to be:

First—To make new customers for present products.

Second—To open direct lines of distribution between producer and consumer.

Third—To bring to the knowledge of the capitalists, in a most forcible and convincing way, the great opportunities for profit which Southern cotton mills afford.

Fourth—To show to the great West that Chicago is the natural distributing centre for $275,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually, which the South must and will naturally make; and to offer to Chicago the great prize of an immense trade in exchange for Chicago's mighty assistance in building up the South.

The exhibit, its designers say, should be as practical and business-like in its nature as it is expedient, with enough of the picturesque element to make it attractive to the public.

It should be devised to appeal to three great classes, defined as follows:

For the general public: Picturesque features, cotton culture, preparation, methods of shipment, &c., plantation scenes, Southern cotton markets, Northern cotton Exchanges, &c.; comparative exhibit of cotton machinery from the earliest times to the present; modern cotton machinery at work.

For the merchant: A full and complete display of Southern cotton goods in comparison with New-England-made goods of similar grades; elaborate displays by individual Southern mills; models of leading Southern mills; large maps, showing distances and freight charges; full comparisons of quality and selling prices.

For the investor: Full and thorough object lessons in relative costs North and South; new machinery contrasted with old; the great earning power of new equipments in the South; low cost of construction and low capitalization in the South; comparison of wages, cost of raw material, and freight charges North and South; Southern water powers.

This is but a rough outline of the many useful details that will suggest themselves.

An enormous outlay is not contemplated. A very moderate sum of money would serve every practical business purpose, and with judicious management it is declared the earnings could be made to pay all expenses.

A Medal of Honor for New-York.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Gov. Morton has been notified that New-York State has been awarded at the Atlanta Exposition a diploma of honor or gold medal for the erection of a building upon the exposition grounds, and for most efficiently promoting the objects of the exposition.

New-York State has also won twenty-four grand prizes, or gold medals; fifty-two diplomas of honor, or silver medals; sixty-three bronze medals, and twenty-seven honorable mentions.

CARLISLE INVITED TO VIRGINIA

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce Asks Him to Speak on the Financial Question.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—At a meeting this evening of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted inviting Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to come here some time during the month of December and make a speech on the financial question. A committee was appointed to convey this invitation to Mr. Carlisle.

No definite day is fixed, but the Chamber names December, when the Virginia Legislature will be in session. It is conceded that a majority of the members of the two houses of the Assembly are free-silver men.

There has been talk for some time past of an effort to have passed a resolution favoring that view. The Democratic leaders, however, are opposed to the agitation of this effort for fear that an attempt to commit the Legislature on this question might have a bad effect in the contest next year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Hoke Smith will leave Washington Sunday night for Atlanta, where he will spend Monday and Tuesday. He will address the Georgia Legislature, Tuesday night, on the financial question.

FINED FOR "JEW BAITING"

Magistrate Wentworth Says the Men Ought to be Flogged.

Daniel Ryan, twenty-seven years old, of 304 East Broadway, and Daniel Healy, thirty-six years old, of 352 Cherry Street, were charged with "Jew baiting" yesterday in Essex Market Court.

Half a dozen Hebrews rushed into the Madison Street Station Thursday night and said that two loafers had assaulted them and pulled their beards in East Broadway. One of the complainants was Rabbi Isaac Blankfort of 199 East Broadway. Roundsman Powers went out and saw Ryan and Healy staggering along the street and striking at every Hebrew they passed. He arrested them.

Magistrate Wentworth told the prisoners they ought to be flogged. He fined each of them $10.

ONLY THE VICTIMS WERE PUNISHED

The Alleged "Green-Goods" Man Gave Bail and Was Acquitted.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 29.—Charles Oxx, the alleged "green-goods" man, who was arrested for swindling John Coleman and William J. Trent, was acquitted by a Monmouth County jury to-day.

Coleman and Trent came from Virginia in response to a circular sent them by Oxx. The trio met in a hotel here. The Virginians paid $200 for $2,000 worth of the alleged counterfeits. The police arrested all the parties.

Oxx furnished bail, but the Southerners were compelled to remain in jail for two months to act as witnesses when wanted.

Valuation of Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Equalization Committee of the County Board of Supervisors to-day raised the assessed valuation of the town of Saratoga Springs $125,000. The committee place the valuation at $6,900,000.

New Governor of Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 29.—The new Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, who was Relief Commissioner here last Winter, arrived on the steamer Laurentian at midnight. He received an enthusiastic welcome. He took the oath of office at noon to-day. The press of all shades of politics approves his appointment. The prevailing opinion is that he will make a splendid Governor.

Col. Ingersoll Hears of the Prayers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 29.—When told to-night that Cleveland Christians were praying for his conversion, Col. Ingersoll said he did not care to comment on that matter further than to remark that on different occasions prayers in his behalf had been declined.

Editor of Ethical Culture in Prison.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Dr. Foerster, editor of the journal Ethical Culture, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in a fortress, having been convicted of lese majeste, for articles printed in that paper.

TWELVE MINERS KILLED

Disastrous Cave-in at a Pit Near Brewster.

SECOND ACCIDENT IN TWENTY YEARS

Walls of the Mine Collapse While Men Are at Work on the Four-Hundred-Foot Level.

WORK OF RESCUE TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Danger to the Crews Compels a Suspension of the Search for the Dead.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Twelve lives were lost, it is believed, by the falling of the walls of the Tilly Foster Mine, one of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's group, this afternoon.

The Dead.

All those who lost their lives were miners. Those dead and those missing and supposed to be dead are:

CANNON, MICHAEL.
CLARK, JAMES.
DENNIS, THOMAS.
FAGAN, JOHN.
FOX, JAMES; better known as James Smith.
MURTHA, PATRICK H.
SIX ITALIANS, known as Nos. 13, 56, 234, 310, 331, and 394.

Cause of the Accident.

About thirty men were at work this afternoon on the 400-foot level, breaking ore and loading the cars sent down by the cable, when the entire northwest wall, apparently containing over 100 tons of rock, fell into the pit, killing not fewer than eleven men, and inflicting serious injury upon nine others. William Aspell and four others ran, they know not whither, and escaped. Five Italians also got out alive.

The Work of Rescue.

Aspell and his companions, as soon as the boulders stopped rolling down the slope, looked over the wreck. They saw Patrick H. Murtha struggling to get up. He was pinned fast by a rock. They assisted him. The cable car brought down three Italians who rendered further assistance. Murtha was placed on the car, hoisted to the surface, and taken home, where he died thirty minutes later.

As the rescuing car started on the return trip more rock fell, and it is reported that one of the three Italians previously referred to was killed.

The second downward trip brought Patrick H. Kelley and James McGinn. They organized the miners left in the pit, secured tools and began to take out the bodies. Rocks were thrown off the bodies of Michael Gannon, Thomas Dennis, John Fagan, an Austrian, known as No. 234, and two Italians, Nos. 310 and 394, all mangled.

Mark Critchley, who seemed to be suffering from a fracture of the spine, probably fatal, was taken home, as also was Patrick Burns, who will recover.

Superintendent Tompkins and Foreman Lynch received the bodies upon the surface and submitted them to the view of Coroner Penny and a jury. Then undertakers cared for them as the relatives and friends directed.

Darkness came on rapidly, and as the falling rocks continued to threaten the rescuing party, Mr. Tompkins ordered all hands to the surface. The work of taking out the bodies will be resumed at daylight to-morrow morning. The bodies believed to be in the pit are those of James Fox, better known as James Smith, James Clark, a stranger, who began work Nov. 18, and four Italians, Nos. 13, 56, 331, and 234.

Scenes at the Pit.

A great crowd gathered at the scene of the disaster. First came the relatives of those who lived in the hamlet, and then followed hundreds from Brewster and Carmel.

As the car raised body after body to the surface, the wails and moans of the bereaved ones were pitiful.

Foreman Lynch, at the time of the accident, was preparing to go down to the working level. He was ready to take the next descending car and stood facing the northwest wall when the rock began to slide. He saw it move, but there was no means of giving warning. The heavy rains had opened crevices in many places and during the past two days more than 200 tons of rock had been dislodged and thrown into the pit. The northwest wall had been examined carefully as usual, but no trouble was expected from that quarter.

The mine is owned by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of New-York and Scranton, Penn. Clinton Stephens is the contractor in charge, and the men killed and injured were in his employ.

An Accident Years Ago.

Fifty tons of rock fell into the open pit at the Tilly Foster Mine nineteen years ago, killing six miners and maiming three others. From that time until to-day the hanging walls, which rise 400 feet above the working level of the pit, have undergone daily inspection. If this inspection revealed any crevice or other sign of danger, work below was abandoned until the threatening overhang had been dislodged. The extreme caution exercised prevented many accidents.

The opening of the surface of the pit is about 600 feet in its greatest length and 400 feet in its greatest width. One hundred feet below the surface the mass of ore measures exactly 522 feet in length. The width at the centre of the pit is something over 200 feet. Years ago the method of mining was in the usual way, by shafts and drifts opening into rooms about 25 by 100 feet and 75 feet high. The pillars left to sustain the roofs were solid ore and of about the same dimensions as the room.

When this method of mining had continued down to the 400-foot level, it was decided to "rob" the mine; in other words, to lift to the surface the rich pillars and floors which were formed entirely of ore, carrying not less than 62 per cent. of pure iron. This work had progressed down to the 400-foot level when to-day's accident took place. Huge derricks with long booms supported the heavy cable, with car attached, which was dropped to the working level, loaded, and, by the power of huge engines and revolving drums, hoisted to the surface.

John C. North's Thigh Broken.

John C. North, a retired merchant, seventy years old, while walking in Gallatin Place, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, slipped and fell. His left thigh was broken. He was attended by a surgeon and taken to his home, 604 Madison Street.

FORTY-SIX VILLAGES DESTROYED

Hamidieh Cavalry Devastating Provinces, and Van Threatened by Cannon Aimed at Armenian Houses.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Julfa, dated Nov. 28, saying that the Armenian villages between Persia and Van, probably to the number of forty-six, have been destroyed by the Hamidieh cavalry. All the reports say that the number of persons killed was very large. The refugees are mostly going to the City of Van. There will probably be a massacre in Van soon. Cannon are trained on the houses of the Armenians, and the trees along the streets have been felled to give free range to their fire.

Reports say that the Hamidieh cavalry are raiding the entire province of Van and committing horrible atrocities. Many women have been carried off to the mountains. Van is the only place that has been untouched by the Kurds, who are seizing large numbers of sheep and cattle. The whole population of the village of Jurtalon, numbering 200, have been killed.

The Hamidieh cavalry attacked Kotomr, a Persian village, but were repulsed by the garrison in the fort. Turkish regulars waited outside the village to join in the prospective plunder. After being repulsed the Hamidieh cavalry destroyed a small Persian village.

Armed bands of Armenians are entering Van from Persia. One band fought the Hamidieh cavalry for two days near Seral. Many are reported to have been killed. The cavalry withdrew and plundered and destroyed Seral. Many Nestorians in the Basbkola district are reported to have been killed.

WILL SUCCEED MR. BROOKFIELD

Gen. Collis Will Be Made Commissioner of Public Works Next Monday—No Radical Changes in View.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, Deputy Commissioner C. H. T. Collis, and Adelbert H. Steele had a long conference with Mayor Strong yesterday, at which the details of Mr. Brookfield's retirement from office were agreed upon.

Afterward Mr. Brookfield said that he would turn the office over to Gen. Collis, whom the Mayor has selected as his successor, on Monday. Gen. Collis will then be sworn in by the Mayor. Gen. Collis announced yesterday that he would appoint Adelbert H. Steele as Deputy Commissioner.

"I shall be delighted to be out of office, and it would take a great deal to get me into office again. I do not believe that there will be any change in the policy of the department," said Mr. Brookfield yesterday.

Mr. Brookfield will soon go to Southern California, with Mrs. Brookfield, and will remain there part of the Winter.

Gen. Collis said last night that there would be no change in the policy of the department and there would be no wholesale cleaning out of men now holding places. Some removals would be necessary from time to time, and in the interest of economy some of the bureaus would probably be consolidated.

Mr. Collis said that the greatest problem that would confront him would be the water-supply question. There will be no scarcity of water, but Mr. Collis is of the opinion that there should be a high-pressure pumping station at the Battery, owing to the high buildings down town and to the necessity of flushing the sewers in the lower part of the city.

The fire insurance men have for a long time been anxious to secure a high-pressure pumping station down town. The plan has been opposed on account of the great cost. Mr. Collis was in the insurance business before becoming connected with the Department of Public Works.

HUNTERS LOST GUNS AND DIAMONDS

One of Them, Trying to Get a Good Shot at Ducks, Capsized the Boat.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Nov. 29.—Capt. Sylvester Smith of this place and Werner Banshaf, a relative of William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, started out from here yesterday after wild ducks. They sailed up Cold Spring Harbor toward the lighthouse off Lloyd's Neck. There they found a large flock of ducks.

Banshaf, in his excitement, stood up in the boat in order to get a better shot and capsized the craft. Both men were thrown into the water and had a difficult time reaching the shore, nearly a mile distant. They lost their guns, and Banshaf lost a small satchel containing his diamond shirt studs and cuff buttons. Capt. Smith took hold of the rope attached to the boat and towed it ashore, while his companion kept at his side.

An oyster boat with a dredge is trying to recover the lost valuables.

TO-DAY'S SHIPMENTS OF GOLD

About $2,000,000 Will Be Exported—$90,000 Deposited.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated $1,250,000, in addition to which $500,000 will probably be taken this morning in time for to-day's steamships.

The shippers are Baring, Magoun & Co., who will send abroad $750,000, and L. Von Hoffmann & Co., who will ship $1,000,000. The last-named firm took $500,000 in bars from the Assay Office yesterday, and it is expected that the same firm will take out $500,000 in bars to-day.

Individuals, banks, and corporations deposited $90,000 in gold with the Sub Treasury yesterday, taking in exchange legal tender notes. There were also telegraphic transfers of small currency to Southern points, mostly to New Orleans, amounting to $250,000.

PRESTON MUST ANSWER THE CHARGES

Gov. Morton Gives the Superintendent of Banking Eight Days to Reply.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Gov. Morton to-day transmitted to Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, a copy of the charges preferred against that officer by certain depositors of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn. The Governor has requested the Superintendent to file his answer thereto within eight days.

Grabbed the Bonds and Ran.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 29.—Dr. Strapp, a resident of this city, this afternoon entered the Union Bank, which is now in liquidation, and produced a power of attorney from his father authorizing him to inspect certain debentures held there belonging to his father's estate. When the bonds were handed to him, he grabbed the package, aggregating $12,000 in value, and fled. He was arrested and released on bail later, but the bonds have disappeared. It is believed he acted under legal advice. He claims to own the bonds.

Money to Clean the Streets.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting yesterday appropriated to Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department, through the Board of Health, the sum of $107,187.37. This money is to cover the deficiency for the rest of the year, including the salaries of drivers already due.

WHY HE WOULD BE SEVERE

Dr. Parkhurst's Views on the Boy Train Wreckers.

THINKS THEY SHOULD BE EXECUTED

Nothing to Show, He Says, that They Are Not Guilty of Deliberate Murder, and Example Must Be Considered.

The opinion expressed by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in his Thanksgiving sermon that he hoped the four boys who wrecked the New-York Central mail train a few days ago would be speedily convicted and executed, has aroused some discussion among those who are interested in the case.

"It seems perhaps a hard and cruel thing for me to say," Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but it is not so in reality. I have studied the case carefully so far as it has gone, and there is nothing to show that these boys are not guilty of deliberate and cold-blooded murder.

"Their intentions, too, were avowedly worse, for they have admitted that they meant to plunder the train and kill any passengers who resisted. Why, then, should they not be executed?

"The failure to convict promptly and to punish promptly is working against the tone of our community. A speedy conviction and a prompt execution of sentence would have a tremendous influence on the suppression of crime. If you stand in the lightning's path you will get struck, for natural laws know no mercy, no matter what the contingent circumstances may be.

"If it can be made to appear that these four boys did not realize what they were doing, were suffering from any mental perversion, or were otherwise irresponsible, then I should be the first to hope that indulgence would be shown them. But this case clearly, and, I think, confessedly, is one of a cold-blooded performance deliberately carried out. The boys had made it their purpose to kill, and they did kill. Why should they not be speedily executed for their crime?

"In this case, we must not focus our regard upon the four boys alone. We have got to think of all boys. There exists such a relation between wrongdoing and punishment that the sense of wrongdoing is kept alive in people in exact proportion to the punishment. The position that was taken yesterday from my pulpit with regard to these four boys is not, it seems to me, different to the position which the Divine mind seems to take with regard to the infraction of the law. The stories in the Old Testament with regard to God's severe punishment of criminals have been sometimes held up as examples of Divine heartlessness.

"For instance, I think of the case of Achan, who was stoned to death for the apparently trivial crime of confiscating the treasure on the field of battle after the engagement. But Achan did not stand alone in the matter. His example and influence were incalculable. If Achan had been the only party to the concern, such a punishment might be considered hard-hearted and cruel.

"Boys, like men, are beginning to consider crime," continued Dr. Parkhurst, thoughtfully, "as a means of conspicuity and as a sure road to notoriety. There are many gangs of boys and young men in this city of ours who would benefit very largely by a lively example. The effects of a prompt conviction and execution in this case on the criminal classes would do more than tons and tons of moral exhortation.

"We must not think of the four boys alone, but of all boys," declared Dr. Parkhurst, earnestly. "Boys have got to feel the lash that follows the commission of crime before they realize what crime means. If crime is not treated as crime, the atmosphere of the community becomes mawkish and sentimental, and no one is so quick to get into the atmosphere of a community as the boys.

"Solomon's view is pretty good. 'Spare not the rod.' Punishment is bound to follow crime, and if this lesson is not learned at the beginning of life, it must be learned at the end of life."

CAPT. BASSETT'S CONDITION SERIOUS

The Venerable Doorkeeper of the Senate Growing Weaker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A very unfavorable change is reported this evening in the condition of Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable doorkeeper of the United States Senate, who has been confined to his bed by a serious illness for a long period.

His family and immediate friends were apprised of the very serious turn that had taken place in his illness early in the day, and since then he appears to have been steadily growing weaker.

There are grave fears that he cannot survive the night.

THROWN FROM HER WHEEL BY A DOG

The Animal Seized the Rear Tire, and Mrs. Porteous's Hip Was Broken.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Porteous, the wife of Dr. J. L. Porteous of 83 Warburton Avenue, was thrown from her bicycle while riding in South Broadway this afternoon. One of her hip bones was broken. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

The accident was caused by a large dog which chased the woman while she was riding at a fair rate of speed and took the tire of the rear wheel between its teeth.

A New-Rochelle Dramatic Club.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A dramatic club called "The Alcantara" has been organized here. It will probably give a play or opera in March.

The officers of the club are Joseph T. Brown, Jr., President; Mrs. George L. Spaulding, Secretary, and C. Shuckle, Jr., Treasurer. The directors are E. W. Kemble, H. J. Parker, George L. Spaulding, F. H. Blackledge, N. J. Burchell, and Mrs. Alexander E. McCrea. George L. Spaulding is Musical Director.

There are to be active and associate members. Those admitted to active membership will be chosen for their dramatic and musical talent.

Dr. C. E. Kimball Dead in Michigan.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A dispatch was received here this morning announcing the death of Dr. Clarence E. Kimball, who was traveling in Michigan. Dr. Kimball had been for many years a prominent physician in Mount Vernon. He was a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, and other med

You Know

that Catarrh cannot be cured by local applications. You know that your blood must be purified in order to cure your catarrh. You know that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

SHARP ADVANCE IN MINING STOCKS

Brokers Say the Increase in Cheap Stocks is Unjustified and Predict an Early Collapse—Utah Starts a Boom.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—The Denver Mining Exchange to-day was wild, and all stocks made advances, some rushing up at great advances over Wednesday's quotations. The brokers complained that the upward tendency of cheap stocks was not warranted, and already they predict an early smash. It was impossible to fill buying orders because of this unexpected advance, and in some stocks offers in advance of the quotations failed to bring the sellers out. Dividend-paying stocks are now held for an expected "sky-rocket rise." Many holders of cheap stocks are turning their money only to reinvest it in the demand for stocks which causes this advance in prices, and not the reports from the mines.

The sales reported on the Denver Mining Exchange amounted to 1,250,000. The three Colorado Springs exchanges report sales of 1,500,000; Leadville, 88,000, and Cripple Creek, 1,000,000. The Denver Real Estate Exchange will open for mining stocks Monday.

A dozen new mining companies were incorporated to-day to operate in the Cripple Creek district. The capitalizations range from $100,000 to $1,500,000.

There is evidently trouble in store for the gold-mining companies in consequence of the action of Colorado. Glowing reports are being issued in regard to the gold fields at Mercur, sixty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. According to these reports, for about two years millions of property has been operated by the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Company, and in that time they claim to have paid dividends of over $600,000. It is now claimed that the valley for many miles in every direction contains ore equally as rich as that in the Mercur Company's mines, seven owned by three men, and several others by individuals, and preparations are now being made for extensive work. Every new mine discovered is said to be building made daily, and there is great excitement.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST HARRISON

The ex-President Said to Have Offended Republican Party Leaders by Acts of Discourtesy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—John D. Weeks of Pittsburg, Pa., who will be Durbin Weeks the Republican National Committeeman for Pennsylvania, when the committee meeting the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in June next, declared in an interview to-day that the nomination would be practically for the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania. Because he did for his party, Quay is the party leader in Pennsylvania. Quay is the party leader in Pennsylvania. Quay is the party leader in Pennsylvania.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STATE RIGHTS AND CIVIL WAR

RECONSTRUCTION DURING THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Eben Greenough Scott. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The labor of Mr. Scott is that of thrashing out old straw, so far as concerns any practical influence on existing American politics; for reconstruction is happily an accomplished fact, with the sisterhood of States once more complete, and all on an equal footing. But there is an undoubted interest in the question which it is the purpose of his volume to answer, "Have we preserved the ancient character handed down to us along with the Constitution, or have we wandered from the faith of our fathers?" Mr. Scott finds that we have so wandered, and speaks regretfully of the fact.

Perhaps, however, we may rather be said to have advanced beyond the paternal limits, since the fathers, in arranging for themselves and for us "a more perfect Union," did not also provide in the Constitution for the contingency of an attempt at disunion. Had the Constitution they formed directed what should be done when one State, or a combination of States, tried to withdraw against the will of the remainder, perhaps we might have obeyed its mandate, and thus not have needed to take any unfamiliar steps. But it supposed no such case, and, least of all, the firing on the flag of the Union and the seizure of its property in the South by local authorities. Mr. Scott regards the Union as a compact between sovereign States, accepting the view of Calhoun in that respect as sound. The Constitution, however, opens with these splendidly impressive words: "We, the people of the United States * * * do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The people, therefore, according to that authority, did ordain, and do ordain, the Constitution for the United States, not the States thus united, for the people.

The attribute of sovereignty in this country, in that view, appears to reside in the electoral people; whereas Mr. Scott declares ours to be "a government delegated by sovereign States," and, again, "a group of States consisting of a purely artificial central power, endowed with attributes of sovereignty by the sovereign States, who delegated certain powers for the purpose of creating a qualified and limited sovereign." As to that "people of the United States," to whom alone the Constitution itself ascribes the highest attribute of sovereignty, the power to give the fundamental law to the body politic, Mr. Scott disposes of them by an expression of regret that the plural term "peoples" was not, as he asserts, in use at that time, since otherwise we should probably have had in the preamble of the Constitution the phrase "We, the peoples of the United States."

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Scott holds that there is no right derivable from the Constitution to coerce a State, and that he indicates clearly his sympathy with the views of the Buchanan Administration on that point. On the other hand, the power to secede, although also not expressly granted by the Constitution, was yet implied. "Secession from the Union," says our author, "was the remedy in contemplation of the generation which made the Constitution." It was "regarded as the logical and natural remedy, and the only remedy." Taking this view of the right to break up the Union, compared with the right not to have it broken up, Mr. Scott condemns as unconstitutional the steps which President Lincoln took, after the firing upon Fort Sumter, to coerce the South. He also resents the plea of "necessity" urged by the apologists of Mr. Lincoln for his measures, and says that "his course was compared unfavorably with that of the President of the Confederate States, who took care to act strictly within his Constitution."

In the latter part of this volume, which is a treatise preliminary to a more elaborate history of reconstruction prepared by the author, the departure by Congress from the political principles laid down by Mr. Lincoln before and during the war, and by Johnson after the war, is discussed. What Mr. Lincoln said in his inaugural address was that "no State, of its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union. I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken." Mr. Scott argues that Congress, in the reconstruction acts, did not take this view. It seems to us clear that there was some inconsistency between the views entertained by Congress before the civil war and those maintained afterward; yet that is not surprising.

As for the theory of State suicide, which was advocated by Mr. Sumner and others, perhaps it really furnished an illustration of the maxim that extremes meet. The South insisted that their States had a right to get out of the Union, and did get out; the view of Sumner and others was that they did get out as States, or, in other words, sacrificed their powers and attributes as States, but could not take out their territory, which was accordingly still held as such by the Union. Hence the United States could carve out new States from such territory, as was actually done in the case of West Virginia, taken from Virginia; although with that exception the States were "reconstructed" without change of boundaries. This theory is resented by Mr. Scott, although it supports the secessionist notion that the Southern States could and did cease to be States of the Union; but it holds that they had thereby ceased to be States at all. One cannot fail to recall, however, at this point the declaration of one of President Lincoln's messages to Congress, that the States have their only status as such in the Union, and cannot so exist outside of it.

Still Mr. Scott is right in his conclusion that four years of terrible war altered the views of Congress or of the dominant party in Congress. For, had one of the States which in 1861 announced itself as "out" of the Union shortly afterward announced itself as "in" again, its claim of self-restoration might not have been practically disputed; whereas, after the war, Congress imposed conditions on the States, and thus the term "reconstruction" seemed more fitting than "restoration."

It remains to say that Mr. Scott has a clear and forcible style and an engaging union of frankness and moderation of expression which make his volume interesting as well as instructive reading even for those who come to conclusions at variance with his.

FORMER DAYS IN FAIRFIELD

AN OLD NEW-ENGLAND TOWN. Sketches of Life, Scenery, Character. By Frank Samuel Child. 16mo. With illustrations. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These sketches are drawn from the history of that famous old Connecticut town, Fairfield. They are bits of a series of lectures delivered before the Daughters of the Revolution living in Fairfield, Southport, and Bridgeport. The author disclaims the title of historian; his purpose has been "simply to etch a series of pictures so that the life of former days may come before the reader with a fair degree of accuracy and suggestiveness." The history of Fairfield lends itself readily to this treatment, for it is full of incidents of the sort that picturesque writers like to seize on.

The first picture to which Mr. Child invites attention is one in which he suggests something of the "virginal loveliness" of Fairfield, upon which the settlers of the town were permitted to gaze. To know this picture he takes us to the top of Round Hill, which everybody knows about who has been in Fairfield, and bids us look about us. "This noble promontory," he says, "is framed with a setting hard to surpass," and so everybody will say who has stood upon its summit on a clear, bright day. Fairfield's matronly beauty can stand comparison with that of any town in the country. Having gazed upon it, one is ready without urging to confess to the belief that its "virginal loveliness" was all that Mr. Child declares it to have been. It was Roger Ludlow who named the town, which he and some more from Massachusetts founded a little more than 250 years ago. Some persons think that inasmuch as it was the natural beauty of the place that led Ludlow to settle in what is now Fairfield, he might have been a little more exuberant in bestowing a name upon the town he had founded. It is just as well that Ludlow did not get excited and call his town Eden or Paradise, or something of the sort. "Fairfield" may be tame and a trifle objectionable on the ground that it tells only part of the story, but it is a truly rural name, sounds well, and wears well.

After the settlement came the wolves and the Indians with a few bears and wildcats thrown in. In those days men plowed their fields in patches, so as not to get too far from their guns, and marched off to church Sunday mornings with their muskets on their shoulders. Mr. Child gives us a few pictures illustrating these times. The Fairfield men were fighters. No town in New England furnished better soldiers.

They had witches in Fairfield. Mercy Disborow was the most famous of them. Here is a bit of the testimony against her:

Edward Jesop said: "Being at Thomas Disborow's house at Compo, I saw a pig roasting that looked very well, but when it came to the table (when we had a good light) it seemed to me to have no skin upon it, and looked strangely; but when said Disborow came to cut it, the skin (to my apprehension) came upon it again.

At the end of the first trial, there being some doubt as to the defendant's guilt, they threw Mercy into a pond. If she should sink she was not a witch; if float, she was a witch. Four witnesses swore the woman swam like a cork. The Governor sentenced her to be put to death, but fortunately for the good name of the town the General Assembly spared her life.

While the British occupied Boston Miss Dorothy Quincy, who was engaged to John Hancock, went to Fairfield to visit friends. There she was married to Hancock. The old church record tells the story in brief as follows:

September 28, 1775. Married at the residence of Thaddeus Burr, Esq., by the Rev. Andrew Eliot, the Hon. John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, to Miss Dorothy Quincy, daughter of Edmund Quincy, of Boston.

Mr. Child tells us that Hancock came to the wedding in grand style with a massive coach with liveried driver and footmen, and attendant cavaliers clad in gay uniforms and riding high-spirited animals. The ladies wore elegant and elaborate costumes; there was plenty of military display, and for everybody who wanted it there was "social cheer in liquid abundance."

Fairfield had become a big town when the War of the Revolution broke out. It was noted for its handsome residences, its broad streets, and its general appearance of thrift. A British fleet came up the Sound one day in the middle of Summer and anchored off Fairfield. When it sailed away there were about half a dozen houses left. Parties had landed from the ships and pillaged the town and burned it. The town never regained its prominence as a place of business. The town had been wealthy; the British made it poor—carried away and burned up the accumulations of years of toil and enterprise. The intellectual activity and the social standing of the town remained as before, but there was an end to the lavish hospitality for which it had been famous. Bridgeport, which had been only a suburb of Fairfield, forged to the front as a business centre, and absorbed much of the trade which had built up the parent town.

Mr. Child gives considerable space to the life of Judge Roger M. Sherman, the man who, in Gideon Welles's opinion, had but one peer as a lawyer in all New-England—Daniel Webster. "It is not surprising," Mr. Child remarks, "that Chauncey M. Depew, William M. Evarts, and Senator Hoar refer with keen satisfaction to their kinship with Roger M. Sherman." Senator Hoar, writing to Mr. Child, said: "President Woolsey of Yale College told me that Roger Minot Sherman came nearer his conception of Cicero than any other human being he had ever heard speak." One of the remarkable facts concerning Judge Sherman is that he would not consent to go out into the world and assume among the great men of the country the place that was waiting for him. He stuck to Fairfield and Connecticut.

THE LOVES OF PRINCESSES

PRINCESSES IN LOVE. A Compilation and an Introduction by Henri Pene Du Bois. 24mo. New-York: Brentano's.

Among the thousand Princesses who have fallen in love there may have been one who married the man of her affections. But all their hearts beat with precisely the same rhythm as the metronome would have recorded them had the heaving sighs of the ragpicker's daughters been thus scientifically noted. "These loves," says Mr. Du Bois, "are out of the world that you measure by the decimal system. They are what you wish them to be. Their minds are made perfect by absolute intuition, by gift of synthesis, by order and rhythm. They are inspired." It is, then, by inspiration that the author paints his pictures. Sometimes they are delicate miniatures, with the ivory ground perceptible through the wash of color, and then again the pigment is laid down with a full and dripping brush. Here are, then, all the styles; because the originals who sit for their portraits require all the variations of handling. But there is more than painting in this remarkable gallery. Framing is perhaps more of an art than is generally conceded; yet in the hanging of these works, too, the skill comes in.

Mr. Du Bois as a literary artist does not confine himself to a single medium. Take his "Columbine." That is done in the most delicate pastel. It is as if in pale pink and an imperceptible blue—the hues the Japanese know how to blend when they try to show the first tender tones of a Summer morning. Then stalks into this picture shambling Pierrot, and in glides the pert and alert Columbine, and there is high comedy and a moral. Contrast that style with the "Cleopatra" picture. Perhaps what this woman, a daughter of Ptolemy, was will never be understood, and the worst of it is, that we may never know how she looked, for certainly such poor coins as have come down to us, stamped "Cleopatra," belie her charms. No such ugly woman could have mastered Caesar.

Of Phrynette we are to remember that her ingenuousness is her consummate art. Under her dovelike guise, she has the appetite of a condor and hides the talons of a hawk—and yet her plumes are so decorously subdued in color and her cooing is so sweetly modulated! And so with Mr. Du Bois you move along at times in the quiet ripples, or you are tossed by the surges of his fancy—for "Princesses in Love" is the most unconventional of volumes.

A BOOK ABOUT WALES

THE LAND OF ARTHUR, ITS HEROES AND HEROINES. By Marie Trevelyan. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

In this learned and interesting volume the legends and history of Wales are set forth from the prehistoric advent of the Hu Gadarn to the comparatively modern period of Richard III. A list of nearly seventy works used in its compilation is prefixed, and one of the least of these is Sir Thomas Malory's famous "Morte d'Arthur," yet the careful and readable rearrangement of the original Arthurian legends gives the book its chief charm. Barely 150 pages of the 430, however, are devoted to the rising of the son of Pendragon, his worth, (which was purely comparative,) his reign, and the legends concerning his Queen, the beautiful Gwenhwyvar, and Merlin, the seer.

The author points out that, while the name of Arthur is esteemed all over the civilized world as "the ideal and fervent protector of Christendom, and the leader of a mystic fraternity whose lofty attributes are honor, fidelity, and all courtly graces," yet in his own land his influence is most potently felt. Even to-day the Welsh peasants refuse to kill a raven, fearing that in doing so they might destroy Arthur, who is supposed to hover over his "old haunts of pleasure and pain" in the form of that bird. His gigantic bed, called Gwely Arthur, is still pointed out among the Carmarthenshire hills. For long centuries he was expected to return in might from the unknown land of the dead. When he returned war should be no more. Arthur in Welsh is synonymous with Ursa Major. The peasants see him in the stars. Lyra is Arthur's harp, and the constellation of Charles's Wain is called in Wales Arthur's Plow. Merlin is scarcely a less potent influence in Wales and Cornwall. The original Excalibur did not come from the lake. A great stone of white granite appeared in the hall of assembly in Caerleon, and upon it a curious sheath, holding a mystic sword. He who could remove that sword from the sheath was the rightful heir and son of Uthyr Pendragon. Arthur alone could perform the feat, and was hailed as King.

But there were others as great as he. Caractacus and Carausius, Princess Eurgain, Llewellyn, and Shakespeare's Owen Glendower (Owain Glyndwr) are not neglected. There is a copious index.

THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE

AMERICAN NEGLIGENCE CASES, A Complete Collection of All Reported Negligence Cases Decided in the United States Supreme Court, &c., from the Earliest Times, with Selections from the Intermediate Courts. Topically Arranged, with Notes of English Cases and Annotations. Prepared and edited by T. F. Hamilton of the New-York Bar. 8vo. Vol. I. New-York: Bemick, Schilling & Co. $6.50.

Mr. Hamilton has undertaken to collect and place in about fifteen volumes all the law of importance touching negligence cases that has been determined in this country. The plan of his book is somewhat similar to the volumes of "Leading Cases," with which every lawyer is familiar, but he goes somewhat further than the authors of books of leading cases have gone, for many of the cases that they would merely cite to uphold their cases he gives in full, thus giving the searcher for the law upon a particular point an added advantage.

Every lawyer who examines the calendars and observes the vast number of cases in tort at all times awaiting trial will readily perceive the necessity for having the entire law upon the subject in such form that it can be at once referred to when occasion shall require. It was for the purpose of supplying this need that Mr. Hamilton undertook, and has almost brought to completion, his compilation of negligence cases.

Adjudged cases being the only guide that lawyers can have on this branch of the law, the author has selected the most prominent ones that have been decided in all the higher courts of the Nation and States, has given the opinions in many of them in their entirety, and has used others by way of annotation and reference. He has also added to these many English cases and some annotations from the English law.

The contents of these volumes have been arranged alphabetically, and the first volume, the one now offered to the profession, contains the prominent adjudications on the subjects of "Animals," "Bailer and Bailee," and the first portion of the subject of "Carrier of Persons."

From the appearance of this volume and the care with which its text has been prepared, it is safe to assume that the work, as a whole, when completed, will find, and should find, much deserved favor with Judges and lawyers.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Atlantic announces that during the coming year it will print an unpublished notebook of Nathaniel Hawthorne which was written while he was weigher and gauger in Salem, in 1839. It will be followed by some memoirs of the great romance writer, by his daughter, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

—The Messrs. Dutton announce that they have about ready a "History of the Church Catholic," by the Rev. A. H. Hore, a companion volume to the same author's previous work, "History of the Church of England."

—The new edition of Byron which W. E. Henley is preparing, and which Macmillan & Co. will publish, will comprise ten volumes. Besides the verse, it will contain the letters.

—Macmillan & Co. are about to publish "The Marvellous Adventures of Sir John Maundeville, Kt.," with illustrations by Arthur Layard. The volume will be bound in scarlet and gold.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in December will add to their Riverside Literature Series Miss Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe."

—Messrs. Holt announce that the tenth volume of The Educational Review is completed with the number for December, which contains the following articles: "College Entrance Requirements in History," by Albert Bushnell Hart; "Reform of College Entrance Requirements," by Wilson Farrand; "A High School Course in English," by George J. Smith; "Student Life in Southern Colleges," by F. C. Woodward; "Public Schools of Geneva," by Walter B. Scaife, and "Teaching Local History," by Mary Sheldon Barnes.

—Somehow Mr. Grant Allen's scientific status is being lowered; that is to say, to those who are considered as authorities in England. There can be no question that Mr. Allen's articles on planets or animals showed not only study, but were written in the happiest manner. Mr. Allen has, however, made no bones about the business, for he has written that there was neither bread nor cheese in following science, and that he had to eat. That was the reason, he alleged, why he took to story writing. Perhaps in that field he has found bread, cheese, and may be marmalade. The English scientist pure and simple, however, just now frowns on Mr. Allen.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

COURTSHIP BY COMMAND. A Story of Napoleon at Play. By M. M. Blake. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

DOLLY DILLENBECK. A Portrayal of Certain Phases of Metropolitan Life and Character. By James L. Ford. Illustrated. 18mo. New-York: George H. Richmond & Co. $1.

KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE. By Henry Matron. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

THE BIG BOW MYSTERY. By T. Zangwill. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

THE STORY OF THE EARTH IN PAST AGES. By H. G. Seeley. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

CONSTANTINOPLE. By Edwin A. Grosvenor. With an introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $5 per volume.

OLD CHESTER. Etched and Described by H. Hovell Crickmore. Square 8vo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

A DAUGHTER OF EVE. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

THE MINUTE MAN ON THE FRONTIER. By the Rev. W. S. Puddefoot. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

ENGLISH PASTORALS. Selected and with an Introduction. By Edmund K. Chambers. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM. By Andrew C. Zenor. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

"SPOT," an Autobiography. Illustrated by Cecil Alden. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

AMOS JUDD. By J. A. Mitchell. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Son. 75 cents.

IN THE COURT CIRCLE. A Tale of Washington's Life. By James A. Edwards. 12mo. Washington: 25 cents.

KING STORK AND KING LOG. A Study of Modern Russia. By Stepniak. Two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Son. $5 for the set.

FABLES AND ESSAYS. By John Bryan. Vol. I. 12mo. New-York: The Arts and Letters Company.

SPANISH ARMADA TRACTS. No. I. A Letter Written on Oct. 4, 1589, by Capt. Cuellar of the Spanish Armada to His Majesty King Philip II., Recounting His Misadventures in Ireland and Elsewhere After the Wreck of His Ship. Translated from the original Spanish by Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr. 18mo. New-York: George H. Richmond & Co. $1.25.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE COAST. By David L. Johnstone. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

DELIVERY IN THE ART OF PIANOFORTE PLAYING. By C. A. Ehrenfetcher. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

L'AVRIL. A Novel. Translated from the French of Paul Margueritte by Helen B. Dole. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

TARTARIN OF TARASCON. By Alphonse Daudet. With illustrations. Revised translation. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

FROISSART. By May Darmesteter. Translated from the French by E. Francis Poynter. 8vo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE POOR IN GREAT CITIES. Their Problems and What Is Going to Solve Them. By Robert A. Woods, Jacob A. Rils, Willard Parson, and others. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

SOCIAL REGISTER. New-York, 1896. November. New-York: Social Register Association.

SINBAD THE SAILOR, and ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE THREE IMPOSTORS; OR, THE TRANSMUTATIONS. By Arthur Machen. 18mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

MORAL PATHOLOGY. By Arthur E. Giles. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

INDUSTRIAL AGITATION; OR, THE PEOPLE, THE ROBBERS, AND THE LAW. By E. O. Ball. 12mo. New-York: The Humboldt Publishing Company. 25 cents.

SOME UNCONVENTIONAL PEOPLE. By Mrs. J. Gladwyn Jebb. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

THE TWO FIRST CENTURIES OF FLORENTINE HISTORY. By Prof. Pasquale Villari. Translated by Linda Villari. 8vo. Vol. II. Illustrated. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

HISTORY OF DOGMA. By Dr. Adolph Harnack. From the third German edition. Translated by Neil Buchanan. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

IMAGINATION IN LANDSCAPE PAINTING. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. With many illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

ESSAYS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1780-1860. By George Saintsbury. Second series. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

VAILIMA LETTERS. Being Correspondence Addressed by Robert Louis Stevenson to Sidney Colvin. In two volumes. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS: THEIR RELATION TO MAN AND TO HIS ADVANCEMENT IN CIVILIZATION. By Nathaniel S. Shaler. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

ANNALS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By E. T. Bradley, (Mrs. A. Murray Smith.) With a preface by the Dean of Westminster, &c. Illustrated. Folio. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE ROMANCES OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS. New Series. "Ascanio," two volumes; "The War of Women," two volumes; "Black," one volume; "The Ball of Snow," &c., one volume. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Hastings Rashdall. In two volumes. 8vo. (Vol. II. in two parts.) New-York: Macmillan & Co. $14 for the set.

LETTERS OF MATTHEW ARNOLD. 1848-1888. Collected and arranged by George W. E. Russell. In two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50 per volume.

THE GREAT CHARTER OF CHRIST. Being Studies in the Sermon on the Mount. By the Right Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

GREAT MEN'S SONS; WHO THEY WERE, WHAT THEY DID, AND HOW THEY TURNED OUT. By Eldridge S. Brooks. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

BOOKBINDINGS; OLD AND NEW. Notes of a Book Lover. With an Account of the Groller Club, New-York. By Brander Matthews. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

OLD DIARY LEAVES. The True Story of the Theosophical Society. By Henry Steel Olcott. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By Charles Dickens. With forty illustrations by Marcus Stone. With introduction, &c., by Charles Dickens, the younger. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

A JAPANESE MARRIAGE. By Douglas Sladen. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE HISTORY OF "PUNCH." By M. H. Spielmann. With numerous illustrations. 8vo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company.

ABOUT MEN. What Women Have Said. Chosen and Arranged by Rose Porter. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE POETRY OF PATHOS AND DELIGHT. From the Works of Coventry Patmore. Passages Selected by Alice Meynell. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

GIRLS NEW AND OLD. By L. T. Meade. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company.

THE WONDERS OF MODERN MECHANISM. A Résumé of Recent Progress in Mechanical, Physical, and Engineering Science. By Charles Henry Cochrane. Illustrated. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

MOODY'S LODGING HOUSE AND OTHER TENEMENT SKETCHES. By Alvan Francis Sanborn. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

CROWNS. Illustrated. By Blanche McManus. 8vo. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Company.

MOLIERE'S LES PRECIEUSES RIDICULES. Edited by Marshall W. Davis. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

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BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Nov. 30, 1895.

ADDISON AND STEELE.—The Spectator in London.
Essays by Addison and Steele. WITH NEARLY 60 ILLUSTRATIONS by Ralph Cleaver, and NUMEROUS HEADPIECES to CHAPTERS by W. H. Atkin Berry, Clough Bromley, and others. 12mo, cloth, extra, gilt edges, $2.00. (CRANFORD SERIES, NEW VOLUME.)

ARBER'S ENGLISH REPRINTS.—Tottel's Miscellany Songes and Sonnettes.
By Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; Sir Thomas Wyatt, &c. First Edition of 5th June, collated with the Second Edition of 31st July, 1557. Edited by Edward Arber. 18mo, cloth, 80 cents, net.

ARBER'S ENGLISH REPRINTS.—Sir Robert Naunton, Master of the Court of Wards, Fragmenta Regalia.
Probably written about 1630. Reprinted from the Third Posthumous Edition of 1653. Edited by Edward Arber. 18mo, cloth, 35 cents, net.

BALDWIN.—The Shadow on the Blind, and Other Ghost Stories.
By Mrs. Alfred Baldwin. WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

BARRY.—The Ecclesiastical Expansion of England in the Growth of the Anglican Communion—The Hulsean Lectures for 1894-95.
By Alfred Barry, D. D., D. C. L., formerly Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

BELLOC.—In a Walled Garden.
12mo, cloth, $1.75. *** CONTENTS: A Ghostly Procession—Dorothea Casaubon and George Eliot—Joseph Priestley in Domestic Life—in Rome with Mrs. Jameson—Mary Howitt—Lady Georgiana Fullerton—An Old World Prince—Montagus and Procters—A Chapter of War—Dr. Manning of Bayswater—Mrs. Booth—The Modesty of Nature—On Living Well to the Front—&c., &c.

BENSON.—Essays.
By Arthur Christopher Benson of Eton College. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

BRADFORD.—Heredity and Christian Problems.
By the Rev. Amory H. Bradford. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

BRADFORD.—Types of American Character.
By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. 32mo, cloth, 75 cents. (Miniature Series, NEW VOLUME.)

FRASER.—The Brown Ambassador.
A Story of the Three Days' Moon. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

HEADLEY.—The Structure and Life of Birds.
By F. W. Headley, M. A., F. Z. S. With 78 Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

HUGHES.—Vacation Rambles.
By Thomas Hughes, Q. C., ("Vacuus Viator,") Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

INDERWICK.—The King's Peace: A Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts.
By F. A. Inderwick, Q. C., Author of "Side Lights on the Stuarts." With 15 Illustrations and 1 Map. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

KING.—New-Orleans: The Place and the People.
By Grace King. WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS by Frances E. Jones. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.50.

KUELPE.—Outlines of Psychology, Based upon the Results of Experimental Investigation.
By Oswald Kuelpe, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Wurzburg. Translated from the German (1893) by Edward Bradford Titchener Sage, Professor of Psychology in Cornell University. 8vo, cloth, $2.60, net.

MACMAHON.—A Pitiless Passion.
By Ella Macmahon, Author of "A New Note," "A Modern Man." 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

ROSS.—Pinks and Cherries.
By C. M. Ross. 16mo, cloth, $1.75.

SEELEY.—The Growth of British Policy: An Historical Essay.
By Sir J. R. Seeley, Litt. D., K. C. M. G., formerly Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. WITH PORTRAIT. Two vols. 12mo, cloth, $3.50, net.

SHERWOOD.—An Experiment in Altruism.
By Margaret Sherwood. Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

STOKOE.—Old Testament History for Junior Classes.
By the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, D. D., late Head Master of Kings College School, London. Part I. From the Creation to the Settlement in Palestine. With Maps. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents, net.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

HE DESERTED HIS BRIDE

Mrs. Greenfield Was Robbed, Too, of All Her Money.

SHE HAD COME HERE FROM GERMANY

After One Night in This City Her Husband and Funds Were Missing—Her Family Well To-Do.

A handsome young Jewess, who was married in Bremen about two months ago, and who arrived in this city with her husband Thursday on the steamship Munchen, was robbed some time Thursday night of $1,200, all the money she possessed, and then deserted.

According to her story, a young American, who gave his name as Max F. Greenfield, arrived in Bremen some time ago, and was introduced into a number of prominent families. He was well educated, and to all appearances had plenty of money. He met the daughter of a well-to-do manufacturer and married her. Soon after the wedding he began to talk of returning to America, giving a glowing description of his home here. The wife was reluctant to leave Germany, but finally consented, passage being engaged on the Munchen, which sailed a week ago.

Mrs. Greenfield's father gave her a draft for $1,100 on a Bremen bank, and this, together with some trinkets and a few hundred dollars in bills, she placed in a small handbag, the keys to which she kept on her person.

When the Munchen got in Thanksgiving Day, Greenfield, she said, made some excuse for not going at once to a big hotel. He got a cab and began a search for rooms. Just as the lights began to appear in the Bowery, the carriage stopped before an old house in Great Jones Street. No butler opened the door for the bride, and no servants awaited her order. The girl's heart sank, but Greenfield said it was only for a day that they should remain there.

The husband had gone before daylight yesterday morning. On the bureau in the room was a note which read: "I have gone, but will return the keys of your satchel."

The deserted wife found that the draft for $1,100, the trinkets, and every cent she possessed was missing.

Mrs. Greenfield went at once to several down-town banks to see if the draft had been cashed. Her indorsement was on it, and it could be easily converted. At one of the banks she was advised to go to the Barge Office. She did so, and later visited the Ship News office at the Battery, where she told her story. She was referred to an Ellis Island official, who called a policeman, who, in turn, referred her to Magistrate Kudlich of the Centre Street Police Court. Some one gave the woman five cents to pay her fare to Franklin Street.

She asked for a warrant for the arrest of her husband. Magistrate Kudlich sent her to Magistrate Simms at Jefferson Market. He said later:

"This is a very pitiable case. The woman speaks pure German and very good English. She bore every evidence of being refined. I would have been glad to issue a warrant, but I had to send her to Magistrate Simms."

Magistrate Kudlich said that the woman would not want, as a gentleman in East One Hundred and Second Street had promised to take her to his wife, where she could remain until she should hear from her family in Bremen.

Mrs. Greenfield says she will exert all her energies to have her husband apprehended and punished. Greenfield is said to have once been a clothing salesman in this city. He was also, it is said, connected at one time with a Boston house. The names appear on the first-cabin list of the Munchen as Mr. Max Greenfield and Mrs. Annie Greenfield, Boston, Mass.

An Indexed Book by Leo XIII.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

If any more of M. Zola's works are placed on the Index at Rome it will at least be possible for that once cynical author to retort, "You're another," for Europe has lately learned with horror that the Pope is on the Index himself. He was posted, it seems, or "executed" by Pius IX. Pope Leo XIII., who was then Cardinal Pecci, was living at that time in a sort of exile in his archbishopric at Perugia; he was not beloved to Pio Nono, who seems to have credited his successor with an insufficient amount of natural piety. The cardinal at this time wrote a book on the Virgin; it was published to conciliate Pio Nono, and the subject was about the claim of the Virgin to certain celestial attributes. It failed, however, in its aim; the Pope was still dissatisfied; he considered the foundation weak, the composition hasty, the theology, as an Oxford professor once said, "all to pieces." He read, he frowned, and he placed the book on the Index. And here it remains to this day, for Leo XIII. has never cancelled the act of Pius IX. In that literary Gehenna, surrounded by other opera damnata on the Index Expurgatorius of Rome, there is actually a work by the present Pope of Rome.

The Refuge for Dogs at Garches.

From The London Daily News.

Humane persons will, our Paris correspondent says, be glad to hear that all stray dogs are not taken to the Fourrière, or Paris Pound, to be there killed or passed on to vivisectionists. There is a dog refuge at Garches, founded by nine English ladies in 1890. Besides the income from its capital, this asylum receives a subvention from the Society for the Protection of Animals. The Paris agent for receiving masterless dogs, sending them on to Garches, is a Mme. Faure. She is seldom without a party of canine refugees. A neighbor of hers, Mlle. Mazerolles, is on the same lines a guardian angel to cats. She sends the homeless cats she discovers to Bezons, where Mme. Claude Bernard has founded a refuge, near which she lives, and in which there are now eighty cats. An active benefactress of the feline race in Paris is a Mme. Donon, an aged lady of seventy, living at Asnières. She has now eleven cats and sixteen dogs under her care, and for some years afforded hospitality to the dogs and eight New Caledonian cats of Louise Michel. Six out of these eight died. The survivors are Marguerite and Menmoutte. They both have short fore legs, and developed hind legs like the kangaroo.

Czarina's Scheme of Workhouse.

From The London Daily News.

Our Odessa correspondent writes: "The foundation stone of a workhouse under the new scheme of the Empress was laid here on Saturday. According to the announcement, this new Russian institution differs from the English system inasmuch as it will be supported by voluntary charity, and not by a poor rate, and the local magistrates will have the power of committing certain classes of felonies and other misdemeanants to the establishment. The Russian workhouse would appear to be established more on the lines of the English reformatories."

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Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
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Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.02

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ABBEY'S—Merchant of Venice—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10. Matinée.
CASINO—The Vizier of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—The Shovel and the Hoe and the Fiddle and the Bow—8:00.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts 11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton King—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Exhibition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00. Tristan und Isolde—Matinée—1:45.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—Year One—8:30. Matinée—1:30.
TIFFANY'S STUDIOS—Industrial Art Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	27	41	40
6 A. M.	25	40	39
9 A. M.	24	42	41
12 M.	27	40	45
3 P. M.	31	48	48
6 P. M.	31	46	47
9 P. M.	29	43	45
12 P. M.	28	40	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 43.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 43.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 28.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 40.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, May Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A CLEAR ISSUE.

Our neighbor, The New-York Tribune, remarks, in substance, that if Congress should re-enact the McKinley tariff and if President CLEVELAND should refuse to permit the bill to become a law, "the issue would be one which every voter would readily understand." And our neighbor advises Congress to take such action. We say that this is the substance of its remarks, and in order that The Tribune may have no ground for complaint that it has been misrepresented, we proceed to details.

It advises that "a very short bill" should be passed, and submits a draft of the bill, in fifteen lines. This bill would re-enact "schedules G, J, K, and L of the revenue act approved Oct. 1, 1890," and also the provisions of that act relating to decorated or plain crockery, tinplate, and gloves. The "revenue act approved Oct. 1, 1890," was the McKinley tariff, and when one examines closely the provisions of this "very short bill" he perceives that it adopts bodily from that tariff law a great many of its most objectionable taxes. Our neighbor might with equal propriety and with some saving of space have suggested a bill even shorter than this "very short one," calling for the re-enactment of the entire "revenue act approved Oct. 1, 1890."

"Schedule K" is that large part of the McKinley tariff which relates to wool and woolen goods, the most important of all the schedules from certain points of view. The re-enactment of it would take wool from the free list, impose upon clothing wool a duty which was 59¾ per cent. in the last year of the McKinley law, increase the present duties on woolen clothing to an average of 98½ per cent., and place again in the statutes all the devices and tricky phrases invented by LAWRENCE and inserted by him in order that the duties might approach his standard of absolute prohibition. Our neighbor offers no remarks as to the effect of such legislation upon the woolen industry and the price of clothing. Schedule J is also an important one. The adoption of it would reimpose the McKinley duties on flax, hemp, cordage, burlaps, grain bags, cotton bagging, oilcloth, collars and cuffs, all linen goods, and all manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, and the like.

Schedule G covers several pages and contains more than eighty paragraphs. We shall not enumerate the articles mentioned in it, but a few may be pointed out—all meat products, (bacon, beef, pork, lard, tallow, &c.,) all breadstuffs, (including barley, oats, oatmeal, wheat, flour, corn, macaroni, and rice,) dairy products, (butter, cheese, and milk,) fish, fruits, (including oranges, raisins, figs, and grapes,) nuts, salt, starch, spices, chocolate, cocoa, vegetables, flaxseed or linseed, and other seeds; animals, (including cattle, sheep, and horses,) farm produce, (including potatoes, peas, onions, eggs, cabbages, beans, hay, and hops,) chicory, vinegar, &c. It will be seen that this is a comprehensive schedule. Some of the duties in it were used profitably by Trust combinations, (those imposed upon starch and oatmeal, for example,) some were enacted "to fool the farmer," for the products to which they were attached are exported in very large quantities, and others served to increase the cost of necessaries of life in certain places. This schedule would be a part of the "very short bill." Schedule L covers all manufactures of silk. The proposed changes in Schedule B would restore the McKinley duties of 55 and 60 per cent. on crockery; those to be made in Schedule N would put back the duties of from 50 to 79 per cent. on gloves, and the restoration of the McKinley duty on tinplate would impose a tax equivalent to nearly 100 per cent., as prices now stand.

Many Republicans, The Tribune says, "would desire to go much further," but it thinks all of them could agree upon this bill "without difficulty or delay." Our neighbor would have the bill passed at once, with a provision putting it in force on the first day of January next! Then, "if the President should refuse to permit such a law to take effect, the issue would be one which every voter would readily understand." Undoubtedly, and it would be an issue which the Democratic Party would accept with pleasure. Of course, Mr. CLEVELAND would veto a re-enactment, without the change of one word, of the most important sections of the McKinley tariff, and a majority of the people would commend his action.

The significance of this proposition lies in the fact that it is soberly made by the leading organ of the Republican Party in the East, and in the cool rejection by that journal of all the qualifying phrases by which certain Republican politicians have recently created an impression that they were not in favor of a restoration of McKinley rates, "An increase," they have said, "but not the McKinley tariff, for conditions have changed." The Tribune brushes aside all talk of this kind and boldly advocates the re-enactment, before Jan. 1, of the most important sections of the McKinley law, word for word, and letter for letter. This is bad statesmanship and very bad politics.

THE HOPELESS SULTAN.

The very interesting and informing dispatches from Constantinople published in THE TIMES yesterday morning make intelligible the news of to-day in a striking fashion. The conduct of the Sultan with reference to the firmans permitting the added guardships to pass the Dardanelles is precisely in the line of the conduct of the Captain of the Turkish ship in trouble described in our dispatches. The Commander of the Faithful, like the commander of the ship, is in a whirl of conflicting emotions—rage, fear, doubt—all aggravated by his surroundings; and the Sultan, like the Captain, relying on previous experience in part and in part impelled by the fatalism of his creed, hopes that in some way his difficulties can be made to balance each other and he can find time and opportunity to seek a happy current and drift into a place of safety. And the sub-officers and crew of the imperiled ship, who overwhelm the Captain with advice, appeals, and imprecations, are not lacking in the motley company surrounding the Sultan in the Yildiz Kiosk. In one sense the situation of the Sultan is pitiful. In the opinion of the Moslems and by his own profession he is the Vicegerent of the Almighty, clothed with an authority loftier and more potent than that of any sovereignty of Europe with the partial exception of the Czar of Russia. He knows, and lives in dread of, the moment when his ignorant people shall learn that he is the weakest of them all and that nothing but the conflicting interests and sentiments of the great powers has preserved him from absolute destruction.

But whatever pity may be awakened by the spectacle of the tragic weakness of the Sultan contrasted with his traditional position and his people's conception of his greatness, the civilized world cannot ignore the awful consequences of his rule. Nor can the powers that have assumed by common agreement responsibility for at least the decent safety of the lives of the Sultan's Christian subjects much longer tolerate the treatment to which their representatives are subjected. Yesterday, for example, Lord SALISBURY was called upon to decide whether a British guardship ordered to pass the Dardanelles on the explicit assent of the Grand Vizier shall be turned back because the Sultan withdraws his word. That is not a thing Great Britain is used to doing. Nor is the reason advanced for it such as her rulers are used to accepting. It is urged that the presence of more guardships will be regarded by the Moslem population of Constantinople as a threat and will excite it to insurrection. But what of the effect upon that population of a British armed vessel tamely turning back from fear of such an event? The situation would become instantly seriously worse; the peril more imminent and more terrible; and the very plea of the Sultan that he cannot keep his word for fear of his people is conclusive proof that if order is even partially to be preserved in his dominions it must be by the chosen instruments of the powers themselves.

JUDGES IN GOWNS.

That is an interesting rumor which attributes to the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the purpose of induing themselves in gowns upon their first appearance as a tribunal. It appears that a petition has been addressed to the court asking its members to adopt some "distinctive garb," and, of course, the only distinctive garb that an American Judge would think of assuming is a black gown. That has been the judicial costume of the Supreme Court of the United States for a long time, and it was adopted by the Judges of the Court of Appeals of this State when they moved for the first time into a new and "architecturesque" courtroom, and showed a desire to conform to the dignity of their surroundings. It can scarcely be said that this garb is "distinctive," because a person arrayed in it might be taken either for a rural and retrograde Low Church Episcopalian clergyman or for a very advanced and liberal Presbyterian minister.

The garb becomes distinctive when a horsehair wig of great size and absurdity is added to it; but no American Judge or lawyer has braved public and professional ridicule by showing himself Anglomaniacal enough to propose this preposterous addition to the judicial costume, which in England is also the costume of the barristers. Wigs, indeed, have been seen at the New-York bar. The late Mr. STOUGHTON wore one, though it was his own hair. The late JOHN GRAHAM wore one, which was of confessed and uncompromising jute, unless, indeed, it was of sisal, or possibly of ramie. But these headgears were the efflorescenses of personal vanity, and not of professional rigor. It is not at all likely that the black gown will prove to be an "entering wedge" for the horsehair wig.

The first requirement of a judicial uniform is of course that it shall be uniform. When the Court of Appeals assumed gowns, it was commonly said by members of the bar that it was well that MARTIN GROVER had not lived to see that day, since there was no human power that would have induced that shrewd and judicious but inveterately rustic man to "take silk." Very likely not. A Judge who has been seen, when his boot happened to incommode him, brandishing a home-made woolen stocking past the boundary of the bench and within the purview of the spectators would have been a difficult subject for a gown. But it is quite essential that in this matter all the Judges should concur. It will not do to have the magistrates of our highest tribunal appearing, like the beggars in Mother Goose,

"Some in rags, and some in tags,
And some in velvet gowns."

Quite seriously, the proposition is much to be commended. It is true that the new costume will be apt to stiffen the demeanor of the Judges. It is manifestly incompatible, for example, with lolling or with obvious tobacco chewing on the judicial bench. But it is all the more desirable on that account. The addition of external signs of dignity to the administration of justice is an extremely desirable thing. The desirableness of it is at the basis alike of the excellent undertaking of the Municipal Art Society for the appropriate and symbolical decoration of courtrooms and of the excellent proposition that the Judges of the Appellate Division shall wear gowns.

THE ARMY OF TO-DAY.

The account which Secretary LAMONT gives of the condition of the army is certainly gratifying. This body is better fed, clothed, and housed than ever before; its health record is the best ever known during any twelvemonth; its drill and discipline are satisfactory; its court-martial record shows a great falling off in trials both by general and inferior courts. Altogether, says the Secretary, "never in its history has the present condition of the army been surpassed."

One aid to steady, routine work has been, no doubt, the tranquillity of the year, undisturbed, as Mr. LAMONT says, by Indian outbreaks, border troubles, or domestic violence. But we are bound to add that for its excellent show of effective field strength his administrative methods are responsible. The new recruiting system is not only simpler, cheaper, and more direct than the old, but has released from recruiting work for duty with their companies many officers and men. The turning over of Fort Leavenworth to the civil authorities has had a like effect. The concentration of troops at fewer and larger posts, bringing regiments together as far as practicable, has aided efficiency, and the reduction in War Department expenses is marked.

But Mr. LAMONT believes that what is saved in one direction can be profitably expended in another. He proposes—and it is perhaps the most noteworthy feature in his report—an increase of about 4,000 enlisted men for the army and of 140 officers, these latter being Captains. His plan also adds 15 Majors, but it cuts off 15 Lieutenants, thus leaving the net increase 140. The number of regiments would remain the same, but there would be an addition of sixty battalions and companies to the present authorized number.

Without going into the details of this plan, we may say that it aims at two desirable ends. One is that of giving to the infantry regiments that formation in three battalions of four companies each which has long been sanctioned by the practice of other nations and the predominant opinion of our own officers. The second is an increase of artillery strength for the coastwise forts. Of course the three-battalion-twelve-company formation could be secured for the infantry by redistributing its present number of companies into a smaller number of regiments. But it is urged that the enormous growth of the country in population and wealth justifies some increase above that narrow limit of 25,000 enlisted men, with officers corresponding, which was fixed more than twenty years ago.

It seems to us that the increase proposed by the Secretary—or the restoration to the strength allowed prior to 1874, as he prefers to call it—cannot be accused of being immoderate if any increase is to be made at all. And certainly the demands which will be made by the new coast batteries, when completed, together with such duties as were imposed on the army by last year's riots in Chicago, should not be forgotten. The cost, in pay, rations, and clothing of the proposed increase of enlisted men, is reckoned at $1,200,000 a year and that for the officers at $200,000, but Mr. LAMONT points out that retrenchments in the War Department during his first year alone amounted to over $500,000, and that more may be relied upon through reducing what he considers as an excess of staff officers.

We are well aware that this plan of army reorganization was proposed by Mr. LAMONT last year, but he now repeats it in full, and we deem it a leading feature of his present as of his former report. Very important, also, is his urgent plea for more liberal appropriations to coast defense. It appears that, if entered upon about ten years ago, according to the plan proposed, the work might have been nearly, if not quite, complete to-day. But last year, when the Secretary proposed an appropriation for armament at a rate which would still take a dozen years to complete the programme, Congress seriously cut it down.

The suggestions in favor of throwing open appointments to the heads of staff corps to the whole army, except in the Engineer, Ordnance, and Medical Corps, which are technical, of making all such appointments for terms of years only, in navy fashion, and finally of reducing and consolidating the staff, are among the specially noteworthy points in this interesting and important document. So, too, is the suggestion as to what should be our real policy regarding the Mississippi levees in view of the limited value of the results obtained from the millions already expended on them.

SEEN FROM MINNESOTA.

United States Senator KNUTE NELSON of Minnesota says, in an interview in Chicago, that his State proposes to take an active part in the competition for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Its candidate will be Mr. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, and we are bound to say that he has some qualifications for both nomination and election that the other competitors would find it difficult to match. His career in the Senate has been a modest and useful one, but its general quiet character brings into very strong relief one or two demonstrations on his part of courage, of high independence, and of power of stirring speech such as none of his rivals has shown. His splendid defense of the President during the Chicago riots, in reply to an appeal from the trades unions of his State to take exactly the opposite course, was the chief of these. His speech on that occasion was, as we remarked at the time, on the level of the best oratory of the Senate for a generation past. It is worth noting that the appeal to which he replied was made to many other Senators, and that he was the only one to take this course in response.

Senator NELSON, however, does not speak overconfidently of the strength of the Davis movement. It is significant that in enumerating "all the candidates" with whom Mr. DAVIS will have to contend he entirely omits Mr. HARRISON of Indiana. Can it be that the boom of the ex-President is imperceptible even to the keen eyes of rivals at the distance of Chicago from Indianapolis? Even if it had not caught the searching glance of Senator NELSON in his own home, is it possible that after he had traveled eastward as far as Chicago it still remained undetected? The Senator referred to the candidacy of Mr. MORTON of New-York and to that of Mr. REED of Maine, both of which lie on the extreme eastern horizon. If these were visible and even impressive at the greater distance, what must be the relative unimportance of the Harrison movement that it should have escaped notice? The ex-President's managers should see to this. Is there no ladies' magazine on the upper waters of the Mississippi by contributing to which their man could bring himself to the knowledge of the politicians of that region?

ACCUMULATED EXCISE CASES.

The old complaint about the accumulation of untried excise cases continues and is regarded as so serious that a Grand Jury has made a presentment on the subject. It is treated as an abuse in the administration of justice calling for a remedy by legislation, but the legislation recommended does not strike us as of the kind that should be sought.

The trouble seems to be caused by the transfer of these cases from the Court of Special Sessions, where they might be summarily disposed of by the Justices, to the Court of General Sessions, where they must be dealt with by indictment and jury trial. The law makes all misdemeanors except libel "exclusively triable" in the Court of Special Sessions, but any person held to trial in that court may of right have his case transferred to the Court of General Sessions on making affidavit that he is not guilty of the charge brought against him. Excise offenders make use of this privilege to get their cases transferred, and, as they are on bail and the court is kept busy for the most part with felonies and prison cases of various grades, the excise indictments accumulate untried. If an offender is brought to trial, he is apt to plead guilty, notwithstanding his previous affidavit, and this is supposed to show that these transfers are intended as devices for incumbering the court and escaping the penalties of the law.

The Grand Jury thinks this is very bad, and suggests that swearing falsely to an affidavit to secure the transfer of a case from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions be made perjury, and that the transfer be left to the discretion of the court applied to and not be a matter of right. We suspect that the difficulty with the latter suggestion would be that the right of trial by jury is made "inviolate forever" by the Constitution, and the Legislature has to provide for it as a matter of right and not of discretion in these misdemeanor cases. It must be remembered that neither the Constitution nor the statutes are made specially to fit excise cases, but apply to all crimes and misdemeanors alike, and it would not be safe, if it were possible, to leave the inviolable rights of defendants to the discretion of the court. Heinous as the offense may be of selling a pint of beer on Sunday, it should hardly be made an exception among misdemeanors.

The same trouble arises in regard to the perjury question. It is said to be no perjury for the applicant for a transfer to swear falsely that he is not guilty of the charge brought against him, but it would be so to make a false affidavit denying the specific facts alleged in the complaint. But here, too, we must remember that the statute applies to all misdemeanors and not merely to the awful crime of selling beer on Sunday, and it is intended to secure the right of trial by jury to those who demand it. It would be absurd to demand it without claiming innocence, and the required affidavit is practically equivalent to a plea of not guilty. We doubt if it would be practicable to require the defendant to swear beforehand to a denial of specific facts which are alleged as the basis of his coming trial in order to get the trial.

There is some confusion caused by the disposition to treat Sunday liquor selling as a peculiarly aggravated offense, while the whole trouble is produced by the fact that those charged with it feel that it ought not to be treated as a misdemeanor at all, and half the community sympathizes with them. That is one reason why these cases were dealt with in such a capricious way by Police Justices and by prosecuting officers in times past, and it is why the accused persons now resort to every shift to escape trial without feeling much compunction or exciting a sense of outrage in the average man. The remedy for this state of things and for the corruption, blackmail, and unnumbered other evils that have sprung from the present excise law is so to modify the law that it will be respected and supported, and the public sentiment of the community will insist upon its enforcement and upon the punishment of all who violate it. It is at present, and for years has been, the most demoralizing force in this community.

CONVERTING COL. INGERSOLL.

A certain man, when his mother-in-law, with whom, for some reason, he was not on cordial terms, promised, as she would say, threatened, as he would say, to pray for him, replied with severity that he would "consider that a liberty." Col. BOB INGERSOLL has not yet had an opportunity to promulgate his view of the project of praying for him entertained by the Christian Endeavor Society of Cleveland, for that body did not ask his leave beforehand, but no sooner conceived the project than it put the same into execution. He was both publicly and privately prayed for on Thanksgiving Day, not only in Cleveland but also at Kingston, Ontario, and probably at other places. Undoubtedly, if he should remain obdurate, the movement will spread until he is publicly prayed for at fixed times by all the Christian Endeavor Societies in the United States.

It is not likely that this concerted intercession on his behalf will provoke any public remonstrance from the Colonel. A man who takes so many liberties should be the last to resent any liberties that may be taken with himself. Moreover, the public mention of other people by Col. BOB is apt to be of a commiratory character, whereas the public intercession on his behalf is of the most amiable origin, and has for its object, not only the stoppage of the mischief he is doing, but also his own rescue.

That blessings are invoked upon him instead of the execrations or sarcasms which he is in the habit of showering upon those with whom he disagrees will not at all relieve the Colonel. On the contrary, the blessings will be so many coals of fire upon his unprotected head. But as a lawyer he will perceive that he is quite remediless. Even the representatives of the late Mrs. SCHUYLER, who have been put out of court, would not venture to come into courts complaining that her privacy had been invaded, or even about to be invaded, by public prayer in her behalf. Manifestly in such a case an injunction would not lie. And there is nothing for Col. BOB but to take the praying as composedly as he can.

It will be all very well for him to brazen it out, and to pretend that he does not care. It is quite impossible for anybody not to care that some hundreds of thousands of his fellow-citizens, and these of the most sincere and benevolent, regard him as a pernicious person and an enemy of the human race. Even agnostic psychologists are agreed that prayer has a subjective influence and may strongly affect the mental and even the bodily condition of the petitioner. A finer test of its objective influence has not been offered than the present case. If Col. BOB goes on in his old course in spite of the prayer, he will show a very unusual obduracy.

The daily bulletins distributed to a grateful press by the Turkish Legation at Washington deserve careful preservation in the scrapbooks of all people who are interested in the curiosities of literature. Nothing like them in cool disregard of facts, logic, and experience was ever gravely put forward for public judgment. The Havana victory manufacturers and the Chinese mandarins who recounted the events of their recent campaign against the Japanese no longer hold the Mendacity Cup. Turkey's diplomats can sail straight into the wind at a speed that makes rivalry not only hopeless but impossible.

Dr. AHLWARDT, who is, probably, the most malignant anti-Semite in all Germany, whose habitual dependence on calumny as the chosen weapon for conducting his wretched campaign, has disgusted even the members of his own miserable party, whose appeals are intentionally directed to the densest ignorance and the vilest prejudices of which humanity is capable, and whose intelligence is on a level with his purposes, has started for this country. If he finds one man to welcome him here, if he is received in any house whose hospitality is not on sale to all comers, the United States will be disgraced and humiliated, and the civilization it boasts is a pretentious humbug.

Of all the features that have marked the Live Stock Show, New-Yorkers seem to have taken most interest in the sheep-shearing contests. This fact is sure to attract attention in the woolly West, and may excite the Populist statesman to make cynical comment.

So far as there is any meaning whatever in the remarks made by the Kings County Grand Jury about the recent fatal bridge collision, they seem to mean that while the bridge management is in no degree responsible for the accident, yet it was the result of neglect to take certain simple and obviously necessary precautions which the board might have taken, should have taken, and must take at once if the disaster is not to be duplicated whenever there happens to be a thick fog. In other words, the presentment holds the bridge management both guilty and innocent. Perhaps President HOWELL likes this conclusion, but certainly nobody else will regard it with much enthusiasm.

Thankfulness.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

You will have to travel far and search diligently to find a better Thanksgiving sentiment than that of an old Franklin County patriarch, now long since passed to his reward. His annual—aye, and his daily—prayer was: "O Lord, we thank Thee that it is as well with us as it is."

Admiral Carpenter in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Carpenter of the United States Navy, who for the last three years has been stationed in the Orient, arrived in San Francisco this morning on the Gaelic. His retirom upon August Lewis Weinmann to be now retired.

"LA FAVORITA" AT THE [OPERA]

Mme. Mantelli, Signor Ancona, and [Signor] Cremonini, the New Tenor, Applauded Generally.

Donizetti's "La Favorita" was performed last night for the first time in the Metropolitan Opera House. The opera has not been heard in this city since 1885, when Mme. Scalchi sang the leading rôle at the Academy of Music under Col. Mapleson's management. It was a highly popular work in those elder days, which we are so frequently told were better than the present. The reasons for the decline of the work in public favor are not difficult to discover. They are to be found chiefly in the undramatic conditions which arise from the old-fashioned way of writing operas. The book of "La Favorita" has abundant theatrical strength, and treated in the direct and forceful style of the young Italian school of to-day, it would reveal its full merit. But Donizetti was a loyal son of the old Neapolitan school, which never escaped from the traditions of Handel's day. Each principal singer had to have an aria d'entrata, and the leading male and female singers must have a duo. Concerted pieces and ensembles had to come at the regulation points, no matter what the stage of the action or the immediate dramatic situation.

The famous sextet in "Lucia" is an example of this old Neapolitan subservience to musical traditions wholly opposed to truthful dramatic composition. Of course, the insertion of such numbers gives opportunity for melodious writing, and for the display of the finest vocal graces of the old school. But, since the rise to prominence of the dramatic French school, the new juvenescence of Verdi, and the development of the young Italians—not to speak of the spread of Wagner's theories—there is little room for such works as "La Favorita."

The performance last night was excellent in most respects, and if the work will not respond to such rejuvenation, it is dead indeed. Mme. Mantelli was a most satisfactory Leonora. She was in fine voice and she sang, except for her great tremolo, with taste and judgment throughout the opera. Her "O mio Fernando" aroused great enthusiasm on the part of the "bravo" army. Signor Ancona sang the music of King Alphonso with plenty of vigor, and in the duet with Mme. Mantelli in Act II. with fine expression. Indeed, that duet was one of the gems of the evening.

The Fernando was a newcomer, Signor Cremonini, a young Italian tenor, who made his first appearance in this country. He is a good-looking man of excellent stage bearing. His voice is a light one, of rather pale color, but of sufficient body. He sang last evening with a good deal of earnestness, and, on the whole, made a pleasant, though by no means deep, impression. If he has artistic devotion, he may develop into a tenor competent to fill leading rôles. At present he will do very well for the secondary operas.

M. Plancon was a noble Baldassare, dignified in bearing, and imposing in vocal delivery. Mlle. Bauermeister sang Inez with good effect. The chorus was quite at home in its simple labors. The orchestra disposed of its duties with equal ease. Signor Bevignani conducted. The audience was not very large, but it was generous with its applause.

HANDSOME GOWNS IN THE BOXES.

Some of the Men and Women Who Listened to the Opera.

Among the people of social prominence in the parterre and grand tier boxes, the orchestra stalls, and the balconies at the Metropolitan Opera House last night were:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Forsyth Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Albert Morris Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. White, Miss White, Miss Marion White, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, the Misses Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunton Husted, Miss Marvin, Miss Johnston, Miss Wood, the Misses Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier, the Misses Sawyer, Mr. Francis Lawrence Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, George J. Parsons, G. Creighton Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Williams, Miss Delafield, Mrs. Augustus Field, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Frank W. Savin, Jr., Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, Miss Anna Louise Southack, J. G. McCullough, R. A. Chesebrough, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, the Misses Frost, Muller-Ury, George Stuart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Whitridge, the Misses Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hunt, Col. Clarence Hait Frost, Mrs. John G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, Ferdinand Blumenthal, Mrs. W. S. Wyse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Miss Josephine T. Woolsey.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Totten Norton, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles James White, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wright B. Husted, Miss Catherine Husted, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver von Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. George Bond-Willing, Miss Lucy Berg, Miss Susan Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Prentice.

Many handsome gowns were worn by the women in the boxes.

THREE CHINAMEN RESIST DEPORTATION

Legal Proceedings in Chicago Interrupt a Journey to Tacoma.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—While Deputy United States Marshal Stearns of Rutland, Vt., was staying over here between train times having in custody three Chinamen who had been ordered deported from Tacoma, a writ was served on him which had been secured from United States Judge Grosscup by the big men of Chinatown calling for the production of the three prisoners in court this morning.

The Marshal was about to take his prisoners from a police station to the railroad station when stopped by the writ.

In court Sam Moy, Chicago's chief Chinaman, swore that two of the Vermont prisoners were old citizens of New-York, and that the other came from Boston.

Judge Grosscup refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus, but allowed an appeal, which keeps the Chinamen here.

Southern Press Dispatches.

From The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

The increasing flow of capital and people southward has tended to increase the value, if it may be so termed, of news from that section, especially that relating to industrial matters. In the past the South has become too frequently a ground for reports, often exaggerated, of crimes, with the result that people throughout the country have acquired a more or less prominent idea that its people are lawless, and that it is not a safe place for an abode. The more quickly this idea is driven out of the public mind the more quickly will the South receive the attention from the country at large which it deserves.

We regret to say that there seems to be a lack of enterprise on the part of some of the Southern press representatives in sending out news of Southern progress which is much more valuable to the average business man and capitalist than the long accounts of murders, robberies, and matters of this class. We trust that the Southern Associated Press Directors will take up this matter and give it their personal consideration. There is no doubt that, as they have the welfare of the South at heart, they all desire its resources and advantages to be as generally known as possible, and, if they have that end in view, they will institute some sweeping reforms.

A Great and Trustworthy Newspaper.

From The Rome (Ga.) Masonic Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1896 will continue to be one of the greatest and best of New-York newspapers. Its best features will be continued, and

TURKS PARLEY AT MARASH

Armenians at Zeitun May Surrender Under Certain Conditions.

SURVIVORS OF MASSACRES TEMPTED

Currie Relied on the Sultan's Word, but the Dryad Has No Permit, and the Powers Ask for Instructions.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs under date of Nov. 28 that the Turkish troops en route to Zeitun have arrived at Marash, where they have halted pending the result of negotiations with the Armenians, who are in possession of Zeitun. The conditions offered to the Armenians include the surrender of their arms, as well as the leaders of the recent revolt at Zeitun, to the Turkish troops. Trustworthy advices say that the rising of the Armenians at Zeitun followed an attempt on the part of the troops of the Turkish garrison to pillage the city.

The Armenian survivors of the massacres at Arabkir, Moosh, and Harpoot, these advices say, have been offered the choice of embracing Islamism or being put to the sword.

The Americans in Harpoot, Bitlis, and Marash are virtually prisoners in their houses. It is not safe for Christians to go into the streets, and the escort which was provided for the American missionaries by order of the Porte upon the application of Minister Terrell are afraid to leave Harpoot on account of the dangers they are almost certain to encounter on the roads from murderous bands. No mails have passed over the Bagdad route for three weeks.

Upon the strength of the assurances given by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, that the Sultan would permit each of the powers to send into the Bosporus a second warship, Sir Philip telegraphed to Admiral Seymour, commanding the British Mediterranean squadron, requesting him to dispatch the gunboat Dryad to the Bosporus at once.

The Dryad was expected to arrive at Osanakkale at 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 28, and the Porte was so informed, but no authority to pass through the Straits of Dardanelles had been given up to the time of writing this dispatch. The Sultan, upon learning this news, became greatly disquieted, and at the hour of midnight sent messages to Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, and Said Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier.

Sir Philip Currie is now awaiting instructions from Lord Salisbury, and the other foreign diplomats have in the meantime asked their respective Governments for instructions.

The Synod of the Greek Church in Turkey has refused to commit itself to an expression of satisfaction with the policy of the Government in Asia Minor.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna, saying that the powers, which a day or two ago were not unanimous on the Turkish question, have again fallen into line. The Sultan knew there was a hitch of some kind, and his obstinacy regarding the guardship firmans resulted therefrom. The lesson will not be lost on the powers.

SUBLIME PORTE POINT OF VIEW.

Aleppo in Perfect Tranquillity—No Disorders in Other Places.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"The Armenian revolutionists of Keban disregarding the advices of the local authorities and having fired on the soldiers, the latter had to answer back. Then the rioters, after setting fire to their houses, escaped to Ferns and Zeitoun. With the exception of this incident the tranquillity is perfect at the province of Aleppo.

"Nov. 25 the Armenians of Erzeroum, seeing that some officials of the Régie were arresting some smugglers, closed their shops, and during the panic that followed five Armenians were killed and six wounded. No disorders whatever took place Nov. 24 and 25 in the provinces of Smyrna, Trebizonde, Van, Bagdad, Islands of the Archipelago, Diarbekir, Moussoul, Bassorah, Beyroot, Bitlis, Tripoli of Africa, Konia, Hudavendighiar, Sivas, Scutari, Adana, Janina, Yemen, Adrianople, Salonica, Crete, Kossovo, Syria, Angora, Hedjaz, Kastamouni, and Monastir, and in the Sandjaks of Jerusalem, Zor, Ismidt, and Tchataija.

"An Armenian of Marash set fire to his house, situated in the Mussulman part of the city, in order to start a big fire. The authorities of Diarik and Yildizill (Sivas) found and restored to their owners the greater part of the stolen articles and cattle."

PAINFUL SURPRISE OF SULTAN.

Salisbury's Reading of the Sultan's Message in Public.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—A dispatch to the Politische Correspondenz from Constantinople says that the Sultan and his Ministers were painfully surprised at Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, reading the Sultan's message at the meeting of the National Conservative Union, Nov. 19.

The message was strictly confidential. The Sultan's request that Lord Salisbury deliver another speech, presumably meant that he should make a speech that would neutralize the effect of the speech he delivered at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor Nov. 9, without making any reference to the fact that the Sultan had asked him to do so.

HALIL RIFAT PASHA THREATENS.

If Fleets Make a Demonstration the Porte Will Renounce Liability.

MUNICH, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Nueste Nachrichten at Constantinople telegraphs a report of an interview had by him with Halil Rifat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier.

That official declares that if the united fleets of the powers shall make a demonstration at Constantinople, the Porte will inform the powers that the Turkish Government renounces all responsibility for the consequences, especially as regards the matter of protection to foreigners.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S VIEWS.

He Urges Action by the United States Government.

The following letter from the Duke of Westminster's secretary has just been received by the Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association in this city:

My Dear Sir: The Duke of Westminster directs me to convey to you his best thanks for your letter and for the sum of £400, which he has duly received for the Armenian Relief Fund.

So far as the wrongs and the cause of the wrongs which the subject Christian races in Turkey suffer, the Duke fears that he can add nothing to the declarations which have been made by Mr. Gladstone, by the Duke of Argyll, and by himself, that no settlement of the Armenian question can be deemed satisfactory which does not forever place beyond the reach of their oppressors the remnant of the persecuted Christians in Turkey. This can best be done by adequate and effective European control, and the Duke has written to the Russian, French, Austrian, German, and Italian Ambassadors in London, begging them to ask their respective Governments to co-operate with any efforts made by the Government of the Queen for the purpose of rescuing the unhappy subjects of the Sultan from plunder, torture, rapine, and death, and for securing such reforms as will forthwith establish civil order in Turkey and preserve life, property, and civil and religious liberty for all the inhabitants.

His Grace has done, and is doing, all in his power to secure the return of the missionaries to Kaisoun, and he ventures to hope that your association will not fail to represent to President Cleveland the ardent desire of all who are working for the Armenians on this side of the Atlantic that the United States Government will not only seek to protect its own subjects, but also those who have been educated for useful occupations in the schools and colleges of American missions in Turkey. I am, yours faithfully,

EDWARD ATKIN,
To the Secretary, Armenian Relief Association, New-York.

H. M. Kiretchjian, the General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, who furnished the above to The United Press, said in an interview yesterday: "As Bishop Hereford remarked a short time ago in England, it must be by some strange misadventure that the sympathies of the whole civilized world are not moved after all the awful facts that have been revealed by trustworthy testimony concerning the unparalleled condition of the suffering in Armenia.

"I believe that now the American people will respond to our call with their characteristic generosity. We should be able to send out at once $20,000 to say that the noble people of the United States have sent a morsel of bread to the starving thousands in Armenia. We are grateful indeed that our hands have been strengthened to do the little we have been able to do, but the cry of universal distress threatening now half a million souls with starvation oppresses our souls.

"Very important history is being made for the future generations these days, and all Americans will be anxious to have a record in it that will be to the glory of this great Nation, and uphold its honor, too. Contributions for the cause are received by Charles H. Stout of the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. The office of the association is in the Mail and Express Building, where applications may be sent for literature on the Armenian question."

QUESTION ABOUT GUARDSHIPS.

Turkish Conviction that It Proves the Powers Are Not in Earnest.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 28, saying that the Ministers sent a new report to the palace relative to the guardship matter after Wednesday's council. The first dragoman of the British Embassy was at the palace all night. The Sultan sent Said Pasha on a confidential mission to the British Ambassador long after midnight. The Ambassadors of the six powers signatory of the Berlin treaty held a long conference to-day.

Nevertheless, matters have not advanced. It seems that the tone of the diplomats about carrying the guardship point is appreciably less confident than it was yesterday. Most people in Constantinople regard the concession demanded as disproportionately small. The Turkish conviction is that its smallness proves that the powers collectively are not in earnest.

Said Pasha followed his nocturnal visit to the British Ambassador by visits to all the other Ambassadors, whom, on behalf of the Sultan, he tried to dissuade from persisting in their demands.

A dispatch to The Times, bearing date of to-day, says that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, had a private audience of the Sultan to-day.

The Ottoman Bank has reduced its interest rate on credit balances from 3 to 2 per cent.

Missionaries Are Safe at Marash.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The State Department has advices by cable from Minister Terrell that the missionaries' School of Science at Marash was burned Nov. 19, but that the missionaries are safe. He also telegraphs that the Aintab College is protected. Both these are American institutions.

Abdul Hamid Drinking Heavily.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that he learns from a palace friend that the Sultan has been drinking heavily for days.

DEATH OF COUNT EDWARD TAAFFE.

Irish Peer Former Austrian Prime Minister, Friend of the Emperor.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—Count Edward Taaffe, formerly Prime Minister of Austria, died this morning on his estate at Elischau, in Bohemia. He had been ill for several months with heart affection and subsequent pyaemia.

Count Edward Francis Joseph Taaffe was born at Prague Feb. 24, 1833. He was Viscount Taaffe of Corran, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage; Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a life member of the Herrenhaus of Austria. He was brought up with Emperor Francis Joseph, whose intimate friend he was.

He entered the imperial service in 1857 as Secretary of the Hungarian Government, and was appointed Governor of Salzburg in 1863. In 1867 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior, and Vice President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the end of 1869 he served as Minister President, and in 1871 accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

He was conspicuously opposed to anti-Semite agitation. In 1893 he put forward a carefully elaborated political programme, which met with general opposition and led to his retirement.

Canal Workmen at Culebra Riotous.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 29.—A report is current here that the newly arrived laborers engaged to work upon the Panama Canal at Culebra, have become riotous, claiming that they ought to receive $1.50 per day. One hundred soldiers were ordered to Culebra to quell the disturbance and preserve peace. Many arrests are said to have been made.

Greece Preparing for Sea Service.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Athens to The Cologne Gazette says that great activity is being observed in fitting out Greek ironclads for sea service and that the Greek Government is arranging with the National Bank for a loan of 500,000f., to be expended for that purpose.

Gervais Before Court of Inquiry.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The inquiry into the responsibility of Admiral Gervais for the recent grounding of the French warships Formidable, Admiral Courbet, and Admiral Baudin in the Mediterranean was opened by the Ministry of Marine this morning.

Dumas to be Buried at Montmartre.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The body of Alexandre Dumas was conveyed from the château at Marly-le-Roi, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, where he died, to his late residence at 11 Rue Ampère, in Paris, to-day. The interment will take place in the Montmartre Cemetery to-morrow.

Campania Could Not Land the Mails.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, from New-York Nov. 23, arrived here at 9:53 o'clock this morning. She was unable to land her mails owing to the extremely stormy weather and high sea.

A Conference with Clyde Strikers.

GLASGOW, Nov. 29.—A conference has been arranged between the Clyde shipbuilders and their striking or locked-out employes, and it is thought that there is now a prospect of a settlement of the trouble.

Princely Recruits for Spaniards.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Princes Ferdinand and Charles of Caserta have offered their services to the Government as officers in the artillery branch of the army in Cuba.

Marriage of Blondin, the Graceful.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Blondin, the tight-rope walker, to-day married Catherine James at the Brentford Registry Office. The bride is many years the junior of her husband.

Death of an Old British Soldier.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The death is announced at Honiton of Gen. Colborne. He first saw service in the Canadian rebellion of 1838.

The Career of N. W. Ayer & Son.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Nothing better illustrates than the experience of N. W. Ayer & Son, the well-known newspaper advertising agents of Philadelphia, the truth of the saying that keeping everlastingly at it is the surest, or at least one of the primary, conditions of business success.

Not many years ago a single floor in The Times Building afforded space enough for Messrs. Ayer & Son's purposes, but their business grew, and presently the accommodation which that single floor offered had become inadequate.

Another floor was rented, and in like manner to be outgrown, and now, though occupying all the upper floors of the building, to which since its erection, a story has been added, the firm again finds itself cramped for room, and is compelled to seek other quarters in order that the conduct of its business may not be embarrassed. This is a record of growth which it would be hard to parallel. Beginning a few years ago in a comparatively small way, Messrs. Ayer & Son have advanced to the front rank in their line of business.

Theirs is one of the largest advertising firms in the country, and its position has been attained by methods which command respect, by energy, enterprise, liberality, and an absolute unswerving straightforwardness. Its prosperity has been fairly won and is well deserved.

CONSISTORY AT VATICAN

Elevations to the Cardinalate Include Archbishop Satolli.

THE ALLOCUTION BY POPE LEO XIII.

Gravity of the Situation in the Orient and Solicitude for an Equitable Government of Turkish Subjects.

ROME, Nov. 29.—A secret Consistory was held at the Vatican to-day, over which the Pope presided. The session ended at noon, when it was announced that his Holiness was in fair health and had made a speech of some length, eulogizing the new Cardinals whom the Consistory had elevated to the Sacred College.

The prelates elevated to the Cardinalate by the Consistory were Archbishop Sembratowicz of Lemberg, Austria; Archbishop Haller of Salzburg, Austria; Archbishop Cascajeres y Azara, Archbishop of Valladolid, Spain; Archbishop Boyer of Bourges, France; Mgr. Gotti, Archbishop of Petra; Archbishop Satolli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States; Bishop Cassanas y Pages of See de Urgel, Spain; Bishop Manara of Ancona, Italy, and Bishop Perraud of Autun, France. The Pope also preconized twenty-four new Italian Bishops.

The Consistory was especially imposing because of the unusually large number of Cardinals present. The Cardinals in attendance were Cardinals Rampolla, Hohenlohe, Parocchi, Lavaletta, Steinhuber, Ledochowski, Oreglia, Bianchi, Mocenni, Macchi, Mertel, Langenieux, Melchers, Galimberti, Di Pietro, the brothers Vannutelli, Ruggerio, Granielio, Sagna, and Verga.

Cardinal Persico, Secretary General of the Propaganda, was absent on account of illness. The Grand Master of Ceremonies announced that the Pope would confer the red hat upon the new Cardinals at the next public Consistory. The proceedings of the Consistory lasted only half an hour, owing to the Pope's becoming somewhat weak from fatigue.

The allocution pronounced by the Pope alluded to the situation in the East. The Pope said that he was aware of its gravity. The Holy See, he added, was never indifferent to the condition of the Armenians, and desired to see the various peoples of Turkey governed with equity.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Pope was somewhat exhausted toward the end of the Consistory. Dr. Lapponi, his physician, ordered him to take some cordial. The pontiff's spirits were not impaired, and he asked smilingly of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State: "Who knows who will preside over the next Consistory?"

WILLIAM W. HOWARD ALIVE.

Driven Back by Kurds While on Mission of Mercy to Armenia.

The Christian Herald of this city received the following cable dispatch yesterday from William Williard Howard, who was supposed to have been murdered by Kurds while on a mission of mercy in Armenia:

DJOULFA, Nov. 29.—Twice driven back from Turkey, Kurds are devastating the country, and it is impossible to obtain guards at any price. I have offered $500 for a safe escort to Van. The Hamidieh cavalry, assisted by regular Turkish troops disguised as Kurds, have destroyed forty-six Armenian villages between the Persian border and Van. Many persons have been massacred and girls abducted. It is impossible to estimate the number of killed at present.

The village of Jartalon, with a population of 200, was destroyed, all the people being slain.

News has been received here that Armenian refugees are fleeing in all directions, mostly toward Van, which is now in a state of siege. The trees in the streets have been felled to give cannon free play. Cannon are trained on the Armenian quarter, and a massacre is expected.

Armenian patriots gave battle to a large force of Hamidieh [Kurdish cavalry] for two days near Seral. Many were killed on both sides, and the Hamidieh withdrew. They destroyed Seral and attacked the Persian village of Kotour, but were repulsed by the fort and the Kotour garrison, after a two days' fight. Turkish regulars waited near, ready to join in the plundering of the village, if the Kurds succeeded in capturing it. The Hamidieh attacked and destroyed another village.

Refugees in the various districts report that the entire Province of Van is being devastated by the Hamidieh.

Mr. Howard was sent to Van several months ago by The Christian Herald, to distribute $12,000 contributed by Americans for suffering Armenians. Mr. Howard had written articles on Armenia after a previous visit to that country, and for this reason he was considered "personally objectionable to the Turkish Government." The Turkish Minister so informed Secretary Olney at Washington early in October. Dr. Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, explained to Secretary Olney that Mr. Howard's mission was exclusively a charitable one, and without political significance. Whereupon the Secretary informed him that the Turkish Government persisted in regarding Mr. Howard as hostile, and might expel him from the country.

Meanwhile, Mr. Howard was on his way and could not be reached by telegraph or letter. When he failed to arrive at Van several weeks ago, it was feared that he had been murdered on the Turkish border.

Dr. Klopsch cabled $5,000 for the Armenians to the Relief Committee in Constantinople yesterday, and opened communication with Mr. Howard.

GERMAN SOCIALIST UNIONS.

Headquarters Closed by the Police, but the Funds Are Safe in Zurich.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—In view of the quantity and character of the documents and other material evidence collected by the police in their recent visits to the residences of prominent Socialists, the Public Prosecutor has decided to close the headquarters of the Socialist Election Unions at once.

This action is to be taken upon the strength of Article XVI. of the laws relating to associations pending the decision of the courts in the matter.

Orders were given to the police, who closed the headquarters of the unions. The Public Prosecutor has formally instituted actions against a number of the Socialist leaders.

ZURICH, Nov. 29.—Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, together with other leading members of the Socialist Party in Germany, has arrived here, bringing the available funds of the party. The removal of this money from Germany was a measure of assurance for its safety pending the legal dissolution of the Socialist organization by the German authorities.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The unions closed comprise six Reichstag electoral clubs, the Socialist Press Committee, the Agitation Committee, the Local Party Committee, the party delegates' club, and the Central Committee of the party.

PACKET RAPIDE IN GREAT PERIL.

Anchored Near the Goodwin Sands in a High Wind and Bad Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Belgian packet Rapide was due to arrive at Dover at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, but she did not get in, and nothing was heard from her until this evening, when a pilot landed from the steamer Lancashire and reported that the Rapide was anchored near the Goodwin Sands. It is assumed that an accident occurred to her machinery.

She has twenty passengers on board, and a tug started from Dover to take them and her mails off. Up to midnight the tug had not returned. There is a high wind blowing and a heavy sea running, and the weather conditions are getting worse hourly. The wind is blowing toward the Goodwin Sands, which is one of the most dangerous places along the English coast.

The position of the Rapide is dangerous, and there is much anxiety concerning her safety. She will be all right as long as her anchors and cables hold, but should the former drag or the latter part, the steamer will undoubtedly go on the Sands, when there would not be one chance in a hundred of saving her.

NEW MINISTER OF PORTUGAL.

Carlos Cyrillo Machado, First Secretary of Legation at London.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Senhor Carlos Cryillo Machado, who, it is announced, will be the next Portuguese Minister at Washington, has been for some time First Secretary of the Portuguese Embassy at London.

He is about thirty-five years of age and has had a successful career, having served as a Deputy in Parliament at Lisbon and been Charge d'Affaires of his country at Madrid and London.

The body of Senhor Thedim, the late Portuguese Minister, left Washington to-night to be sent home by steamer leaving New-York to-morrow for Havre.

SANGUILLY'S CASE IN HAVANA.

His Defense Is Denial of the Charges and Illegality of His Trial.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The defense of Sanguilly, who claims to be an American citizen and who is accused of having been an active agitator in the rebellion, was continued to-day. His counsel denied that his client had participated in the rebellion, and he also denied the veracity of the documents produced by the prosecution which compromised Sanguilly.

He declared that the appointment of Col. Azcuy, which the prosecution claims was made by Sanguilly, was not made by him, and that he had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of delegates to the Cuban Junta in New-York.

Counsel protested that Sanguilly was entirely innocent of the charges against him, but contended that, even were he guilty, the general pardon issued by Captain General Calleja to Betancourt under similar circumstances applied to his client. Counsel further contended that the whole case is bound to fail, as it is contrary to the treaty entered into between Spain and the United States in 1795, a provision of which prohibits the secret trial of the citizens of either country. He asked that his client be discharged. The defense then closed.

The judgment of the Court is awaited with much interest. Counsel for Sanguilly occupied three hours in presenting his case.

FONTANE BESSON'S SAD CHARGE.

His Wife Eloped with Property, but Her Husband Is Administrator.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Fontane Besson, wife of a manufacturer of musical instruments in this city, New-York, Paris, and St. Petersburg, who was arrested in Seville, Spain, in October and extradited to England, was arraigned here to-day upon the charge of having stolen from her husband securities valued at £100,000.

Her husband's counsel said that Mrs. Besson had eloped with a Spaniard, taking the securities with her, and that it was the intention of the eloping couple to go from Spain to America. Already, counsel asserted, the defendant had disposed of £30,000 worth of the stolen securities.

Mrs. Besson's lawyers said that the husband had taken his wife's name and did not deny that the property was hers, but sought to manage and administer it because of the community of goods under the marriage contract, which was drawn according to the provisions of the French law. The case was adjourned, the defendant being liberated under bonds in the sum of £5,000, which were furnished by herself.

FUNERAL OF DUMAS PRIVATE.

The Dramatist Did Not Please Socialists of Paris Municipal Council.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—It is announced to-night that the funeral of M. Dumas will be private, and that his family will pay all the expenses. This will be in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, who desired that his funeral should be a quiet one, with no military honors, and with no speeches at the grave.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council, when M. Bombard, the President, who is also a member of the Chamber of Deputies, proposed that a delegation attend the funeral and that a street be named after M. Dumas, the Socialist members of the Council violently opposed both propositions because M. Dumas attacked them and the republic in 1871. Some denounced him as a coward for insulting the heroes of the Commune. A motion of condolence was lost, and the order of the day was carried by a vote of 38 to 30.

ODD MANNERS IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

Minister of the Interior Resigns His Office to Fight a Duel.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 29.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day Herr Andreansky reproached Herr von Perczel, Minister of the Interior, for assisting in electoral abuses.

In replying to the charge made against him, the Minister said that the accusation was insolent, and used language that was offensive to Herr Andreansky and the house. The President of the Chamber finally intervened and called the Minister to order.

After the sitting Herr Andreansky sent to Herr von Perczel a challenge to fight a duel, which was accepted, Herr von Perczel temporarily resigning his Ministerial post in order to be able to meet his adversary on the field of honor.

TRAIN EXPLOSION AT RAMBLAZO.

Engineer Killed, Passengers Fatally Hurt, and Many Cattle Lost.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Advices from the interior say that on Nov. 26 a band of insurgents placed a quantity of dynamite upon the track of the railway between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe at a place called Ramblazo.

A locomotive and eight cars were blown to pieces. The engineer was killed and the two firemen and several passengers were injured. The latter were terribly mutilated and will doubtless die. About 100 head of cattle were killed.

Thirteen Thousand Men Against Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that in addition to the 30,000 troops recently dispatched to Cuba 13,000 more are preparing to go to that island. Of this latter number 10,000 are recruits, and the remainder volunteers and returned deserters. This force is designed to supply gaps caused by fighting and disease.

Crispi Must Pay His Furniture Bill.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The firm of Gagiati has obtained a judgment against Premier Crispi compelling him to pay the sum of 12,000 lire for furniture and carpets ordered by him.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Augustus J. Ricks of Ohio is at the Holland.

—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is at the Normandie.

—Capt. John J. Milbank of London is at the Westminster.

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton is at the Metropole.

—Judge William D. Dickey of Newburg, N. Y., is at the Albemarle.

—J. B. Moore of St. Louis and Henry Dunlap of Troy are at the Empire.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is at the Hotel Brunswick.

—Count Adolphe Gyulai and Count Heffen Gyulai of Vienna are at the Savoy.

Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., and E. Rosewater of Omaha are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland and James Coats and R. H. I. Goddard of Providence are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Riggs.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglass H. Lamb, Samuel Levy, New-York.

—Cochran.—Dwight A. Lawrence, William Carpenter, A. C. Field, New-York.

—Ebbitt.—Dr. A. Rich and Mrs. Rich, New-York; R. S. Bannister, Brooklyn.

—Willard's.—T. H. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Beddulph, J. H. Starbeck, J. E. Taylor, New-York.

—Page's.—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Forbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilson and daughter, James W. Covert, Brooklyn.

—Arlington.—W. L. Brown, Lewis Nixon, John C. Marri, Michael H. Cardoza, A. H. Hall, A. W. Milligan, Frank B. Robinson.

—Shoreham.—James S. Clarkson, A. V. Nye, Mrs. Henry T. Talmage, Mrs. Dambut, Mrs. John Stewart, New-York; Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Brooklyn.

—Raleigh.—F. W. H. Gullie, E. H. Wells, F. L. Graefe, F. I. Locklin, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Esler, Otto Kimmert, E. N. Munn, J. M. Sullivan and family, A. S. Holly, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Emers, C. E. Wheelright.

Flint's November brides will appreciate it Fine more than anything else. Furniture. 48 West 23d St.—Adv.

IN DEFENSE OF J. B. SKEHAN.

A Statement by His Attorneys in Reply to W. M. Ivins—They Declare that He Was an Honest Man.

E. E. McCall and Leopold Wallach, attorneys for J. B. Skehan & Co., issued a statement yesterday afternoon concerning the affairs of Skehan & Bernheim and J. B. Skehan & Co., in which they say:

It has simply been impossible in the short time at our disposal to examine all of the accounts referred to in the statement of William M. Ivins, but suffice it to say that the short examination which we have made of the matter effectually and substantially disposes of all the charges which he, in combination with Messrs. C. L. Bernheim and J. C. Bernheim, has so carefully prepared.

Referring to the charge that C. L. Bernheim, the late A. C. Bernheim's father, was charged with $107,000 without his son's knowledge, the statement declares that entries regarding the transaction referred to show a profit of $1,462.38 for C. L. Bernheim. It adds:

If the transaction is irregular, as claimed by Mr. Ivins, will Charles L. Bernheim now return to the receiver $1,462.38, the profit which he made out of his alleged "bookkeeping entry," as it appears he is the only one who profited by it? Will any sane man believe that J. B. Skehan had any part in making entries which would put upward of $1,462 in the pocket of his partner's father? Is it not more likely, if there were anything wrong in that transaction, and we feel confident that there is not, that some other person rather than Mr. J. B. Skehan caused this entry to be made?

The interview also alleges that during the month of July, without Mr. Bernheim's knowledge, while he was lying on his deathbed, Mr. Skehan caused to be carried to the credit of his individual account, as profit, the sum of $40,000.

The truth of that matter is that in the regular course of business, as the concern had made upward of $80,000 profit, as appeared by the books, which had never been credited up, in July, 1895, Mr. Skehan transferred from the profit and loss "new account" to himself the sum of $40,000, and at the same time credited a similar amount of $40,000 to the account of A. C. Bernheim.

The attorneys, referring to Mr. Ivins's statement that between July 15 and Sept. 20, 1895, Mr. Skehan drew out $44,539 say that Mr. Skehan did draw $24,285.05, of which $22,000 was used to buy a seat in the Stock Exchange, and the rest for personal expenses. He had tried to secure a transfer of Mr. Bernheim's seat, but had been unable to see him. The seat was taken up by the new firm at $21,000.

Many other accounts are referred to in order to show that Mr. Skehan did not defraud A. C. Bernheim.

In conclusion, the attorneys say they have no desire to reflect in any way upon A. C. Bernheim, and say that Mr. Skehan was a man "who was honest in his lifetime, and who made a gallant fight for his creditors to overcome circumstances which were not of his making, and for which he could in no way be held responsible."

Small-pox Reported in Rio de Janeiro.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 29.—Capt. Munford of the British steamer Hawkhurst, just arrived from Rio Janeiro, via St. Lucia, says that while he was in Rio Janeiro there were 150 deaths a day from smallpox, and that the inhabitants were panic stricken. The Hawkhurst left Rio Janeiro Nov. 19.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furs—Reliable Furs at lowest prices; Sealskin Garments a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

Many Easy Chairs and Couches are to be found among the Library Furnishings at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St. Prices very low.

MARRIED.

CAMMANN—HANNA.—In Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Wm. A. Hale, Nellie, daughter of Xenophon Hanna, to Oswald Cammann.

TRIPPE—TERRY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1895, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Lucy Adeline Terry to Charles White Trippe, all of this city.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1895, Cordelia Burt, widow of Horatio G. Abbey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 107 East 24th St., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 11 A. M.

BERIER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, in the 87th year of her age, Margaret Remsen, wife of the late J. Van Dyke Berier, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the 34th St. Reformed Church, west of 8th Av., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M.

DIBBLEE.—At his residence, 14 Santa Barbara, Cal., on Monday, Nov. 25, in his 73d year, after a severe illness, following pneumonia, Thomas B. Dibblee, formerly of this city.

GEER.—Henry M., son of the late Edward W. and Hortense Geer, on Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, L. F. Dufourcq, 846 Lexington Av., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.

GRAFTON.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at 307 5th Av., in the 73d year of his age, J. Gurley Grafton.

Notice of funeral later.

HARRIS.—Funeral services for the late William Hamilton Harris, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., will be held at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st St., at 10 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 2.

It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at West Point, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

JONES.—Nov. 27, 1895, Phebe M., wife of Israel C. Jones.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1,488 Washington Av., corner 171st St., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SCOVILL.—Entered into rest, at her home in Watertown, Conn., Elisa Porter, widow of the late Hubert Scovill, aged 90 years and 5 months.

Funeral from Christ Church, Watertown, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at his late residence, Nissequague, L. I., Edmund Thomas Smith, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. James's Church, Smithtown, L. I., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages at St. James's Station will meet the train leaving Long Island City at 9 o'clock.

TALMAGE.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1895, Thomas Hunt Talmage, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 56 West 52d St., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KANE LODGE, NO. 454, F. AND A. M.

Brethren: You are summoned to attend a special communication of this lodge, to be held at 783 Lexington Av., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of participating in the funeral ceremonies of our late brother, John D. Ihl. JOSEPH MORRIS WARD, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

Special Notices.

BANGS & CO., 739 AND 741 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, Monday and Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock,

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE
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with additions, comprising Americana, Bibliographical Works, First Editions, &c.

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Rare, Interesting, and Valuable Books, Portraits, &c., Standard Library Books, Memoirs, Americana, Genealogy, Works on Napoleon and French Revolution.

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The pictures which excited so much enthusiasm when exhibited in Paris—here for the first time reproduced.
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BY RUDYARD KIPLING.
One of the most powerful stories ever written by Mr. Kipling, a 16-page novelette—a story of the world of dreams.
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"CAPTAIN ELI'S BEST EAR."
BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.
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Author of "Col. Carter of Cartersville," &c.
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Trafalgar, Austerlitz, The New Map of Europe, etc. Richly Illustrated.
The Second Part of
THE NEW NOVEL
"SIR GEORGE TRESSADY."
By
MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.
This great story by
The Author of "Robert Elsmere" and "Marcella"
will be published exclusively in THE CENTURY during the coming year. While "Sir George Tressady" is complete in itself, yet it may be considered
A Sequel to "Marcella,"
as "Marcella," now "Lady Maxwell," is one of the most prominent characters in the novel.
"The opening chapters promise a story of great power and interest."—The Publishers' Circular, London, England, Nov. 2.
"The story begins as those of the author usually do, with special vigor and animation."—New-York Christian Intelligencer, Nov. 6.
"It will create a clamor among readers of fiction, and add thousands of readers to The Century's lists for the coming year."—Gazette-Leader, Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 2.
"The story promises to be

MANHATTANS WIN TWICE

Prospect and Hudson County Bowlers Were Their Victims.

THE FIRST GAME WON BY THREE PINS

A Desperate Fight from Start to Finish—Prospects Take a Game from Hudson County Bowlers.

The bowlers of the Manhattan Bicycle Club struck two soft spots last night, and improved their position in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs by two victories. First of all they defeated the Prospect Wheelmen, and then, after a little rest, the Hudson County bowlers proved easy victims.

The games were bowled on Reid's Church Street Alleys, and the usual army of rooters shouted to give their men confidence. The first game was a hot one. The Manhattans started off well, and at the end of the fourth frame led by 35 pins. Then the Prospect Wheelmen began to close up, and took the lead in the sixth frame by 15 pins. In the eighth frame the Manhattans led, and in spite of a desperate finish by Kane and Shannon of the Prospect won by 3 pins.

The Manhattans had an easy time in their second game. They led from start to finish, and won by 70 pins. Pelin, Meyer, and Bartsch did the best work for the winners, Meyer going out with the very creditable score of 181 in the second game.

The other game was between teams of the Hudson County and Prospect Wheelmen. The Prospects won by 110 pins; so that on the evening's work the Prospects split even and the Hudson County team lost twice. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

PROSPECT W.			MANHATTAN B. C.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Wempahl	2	3 143	Pelin	5	2 172
Bursh	1	2 112	Meyer	2	2 123
Garlichs	4	1 140	McFarland	1	3 124
Kane	3	4 159	V. Sch'km'n	2	2 135
Shannon	3	4 153	Bartsch	2	4 156
Total	13	14 707	Total	12	13 710

FRAMES.

Prospect 63 128 198 259 348 436 506 580 639 707
Manhattan ..72 137 212 294 366 421 501 588 647 710

Averages—Prospect W., 141 2-5; Manhattan B. C., 142. Scorer—W. Bachrach. Umpire—C. K. Starr.

SECOND GAME.

HUDSON COUNTY W.			PROSPECT W.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Duncan	2	6 166	Weinpahl	1	4 133
Wobcke	2	3 120	Bursh	3	4 174
Burke	3	3 131	Garlichs	3	2 160
Cordner	3	2 133	Kane	3	4 154
Burnham	1	4 127	Shannon	2	6 166
Total	11	18 677	Total	12	20 787

FRAMES.

Hudson Co...86 159 218 280 332 407 461 534 597 677
Prospect 58 143 236 318 414 487 572 662 735 787

Averages—Prospect, 157 2-5; Hudson County, 135 2-5. Scorers—W. Bachrach, C. L. Hering.

THIRD GAME.

MANHATTAN A. C.			HUDSON COUNTY W.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Pelin	5	170	Duncan	3	1 161
Meyer	4	4 181	Wobcke	3	3 157
McFarland	1	6 151	Burke	3	3 140
V. Schuck'n	1	5 139	Cordner	1	6 155
Bartsch	2	6 169	Burnham	3	1 127
Total	11	26 810	Total	15	14 740

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..91 165 257 350 433 524 587 649 724 810
Hudson Co...76 161 228 303 369 466 551 604 657 740

Averages—Manhattan, 162; Hudson County, 148. Scorers—J. Oatman, C. L. Hering. Umpire—C. K. Starr.

KISER MAKES A RECORD.

Beat Bald in a Mile Race on the Pacific Coast.

SANTA ANNA, Cal., Nov. 29.—Little Carl Kiser of Dayton, Ohio, yesterday lowered the colors of Bald in a close and exciting bicycle finish. This was in the mile open, and the coast record for the mile was cut a fifth of a second, the new time being 2:01 1-5, but a second slower than the fastest tandem-paced race. Bald won his fifty-first race of the season to-day, and scored his one hundred and ninety-ninth point. Cooper won the first race, he, Kiser, and Wells finishing the two-mile handicap as under a blanket.

Bald, Cooper, Wells, Randall, Kiser, McCrea, and Campbell faced the starter in the order named from the pole for the mile. Ulbricht and Hatton, the fastest tandem team on the coast, paced the race. Kiser caught the tandem, and lead Bald, Cooper, Randall, Campbell, McCrea, and Wells. Wells dropped back, and Randall dropped out, followed by Campbell. Kiser, Bald, and Cooper were left on the last lap to fight it out. The tandem dropped in the home stretch, and Kiser started for home, riding gamely down the stretch. Bald was at his rear wheel, and both were riding hard. Both wabbled, and Kiser shot ahead, first by a half length at the tape, with Cooper third. The time was 2:01 1-5.

The two-thirds of a mile was a hard finish, with Campbell, the Spokane lad, in second place to Bald. Randall fell in this race.

The summaries:

Two-thirds of a Mile, Open, Class B.—Bald won; Campbell second, Wells third. Time—1:40.

Mile Open, Class B.—Kiser won; Bald second; Cooper third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Cooper, (30 yards,) won; Kiser, (40 yards,) second; Wells, (40 yards,) third. Time—4:41 3-5.

GIDEON'S WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Suspensions, Transfers, and Records Allowed by the Racing Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The latest bulletin of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, George D. Gideon, President, reads:

Permanently Suspended.—By vote of the Racing Board, L. D. Cabanne of St. Louis, Mo.; C. M. Murphy of Brooklyn, N. Y., and F. J. Titus of New-York City, have been placed upon the list of the racing men who are permanently barred from further participation in league races. This suspension dates from Sept. 2, 1895, the men having been permitted to ride under protest, pending settlement of the case.

Declared Professionals.—Frank F. Davis, Dover, N. H., under Clause A; Joseph Grey, Dover, N. H., under Clause A; Frank J. Boston, Kennebunkport, Me., under Clause I; Will Howard, North Berwick, Me., under Clause I; George Sarbelle, Sanford, Me., under Clause I; William G. Baxter, Montford, Wis., under Clause A; also suspended until July 1, 1896, for competing in unsanctioned races. F. Kroll, Dry Bone, Wis., under Clause A; also suspended until July 1, 1896, for competing in unsanctioned races. Roy C. Smelker, Madison, Wis., under Clause A; also suspended until July 1, 1896, for competing in unsanctioned races. Arthur Shay, Highland, Wis., under Clause A; also suspended until July 1, 1896, for competing in unsanctioned races. Charles Hofer, St. Paul, Minn., under Clause A; also suspended pending investigation. —— Cooper, Granada, Minn., under Clause A; also suspended pending investigation. Guy V. Carson, Winnebago City, Minn., under Clause A; also suspended pending investigation.

Suspended Pending Investigation.—D. A. Kramer, Louisville, Ky.; Max Berndt, Minneapolis, Minn.; Max Littman, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. Becker, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Cummings, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. W. Jackson, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. M. Bird, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph F. Griebler, St. Cloud, Minn.; Steve Tenvoorde, St. Cloud, Minn.; Ted Tenvoorde, St. Cloud, Minn.; George Griebler, St. Cloud, Minn.; Edward F. White, St. Cloud, Minn.; Paul Festulen, St. Cloud, Minn.; George Rice, St. Cloud, Minn.; Andrew Johnson, St. Cloud, Minn.; —— Traemer, Royalton, Minn.

Transfers to Class B.—F. Barron Stowe, Conway, Mass., by vote of Racing Board, under Article 4, Section 7, of the by-laws; John H. Gardner, Westboro, Mass., under Clause G; G. M. Ansbach, Clarinda, Iowa, under Clause B; C. R. Hall, Mound City, Mo., under Clause B; Thomas L. Bird, St. Paul, Minn., under Clause G; George R. Buck, Hamline, Minn., under Clause F; George T. Biggs, Minneapolis, Minn., under Clause G; Pete Ostlund, Minneapolis, Minn., under Clause G; R. H. McCleary, St. Paul, Minn., under Clause B; John Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.; under Clause G; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, Minn., under Clause G; also suspended pending investigation. J. Wirtensohn, Minneapolis, Minn., under Clause G; also suspended pending investigation. G. A. Madison, St. Paul, Minn., under Clause D; also suspended pending investigation. J. A. Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn., under Clause D; also suspended pending investigation. Howard Pyle, Minneapolis, Minn., under Clause F; also suspended pending investigation. L. T. Dugan, Hamline, Minn., under Clause F; also suspended pending investigation.

Suspensions Reduced.—Suspension placed upon L. T. Flansburg, Kalamazoo, Mich., is reduced to expire Feb. 1, 1896; suspension placed upon Frank Ketchum, George Ketchum, Herbert Reese, Harry Reese, Harry Davis, Hall Whitley, and George Whitmore, of Bonaparte, Iowa, reduced to expire Jan. 1.

Suspended.—John Younie, East Boston, Mass., from all track racing until he returns prize wrongfully kept by him.

RECORDS ACCEPTED.

Ten miles, Class B, paced, standing start, against time, 20:45, by William De Cardy, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.

Three-quarter mile, Class B, paced, flying start, against time, 1:18 1-5; by C. R. Coulter, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 4.

One mile, Class B, paced, flying start, against time, 1:42 2-5; by Arthur Gardner, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 5.

One mile, Class B, paced, standing start, against time, 1:50 2-5; by Otto Ziegler, Jr., Louisville Ky., Nov. 6.

One-third mile, Class B, unpaced, standing start, against time, 0:43; by S. C. Cox, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2.

Two miles, professional, unpaced, flying start, against time, 4:20; by A. F. Senn, Louisville, Ky.

Ten miles, Class B, tandem, paced, flying start, against time, 20:54 1-5; by John Lund and H. Van Horick, Nov. 5, at Louisville, Ky.

Five miles, professional, tandem, unpaced, flying start, against time, 11:14 3-5; by Charles Kindervatter and Hugh Caperton, Nov. 2, at Louisville, Ky.

One mile, Class A, tandem, unpaced, flying start, against time, 2:03; by N. A. Benson and Hardy Downing, San Jose, Cal., Oct. 23.

Three miles, professional, unpaced, flying start, against time 7:10 2-5; by A. F. Senn, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 18.

Five miles, professional, unpaced, flying start, against time, 11:22 1-5; by A. F. Senn, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 18.

Two miles, Class B, paced, flying start, against time, 3:48 1-5; by S. E. Cox, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.

One mile, professional, standing start, paced, against time, 1:50 1-5; by John S. Johnson, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.

Two miles, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, 4:38 3-5; by Harry Clark, Denver, Col., Nov. 11.

Three miles, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, 7:18 1-5; by Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col., Nov. 5.

Four miles, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, 9:56 1-5; by Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col., Nov. 5.

Five miles, Class A, record, unpaced, flying start, against time, 12:34 2-5; by Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col., Nov. 5.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

Nov. 30, Point Breeze Bicycle Club, Philadelphia, Penn.

Dec. 13, Company G, Eighth Battalion, N. G. N. Y., New-York City.

Nov. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Nashville Coliseum Company, Nashville, Tenn.

WHEELMEN'S DAY AT ATLANTA.

New-York and Chicago Send Representative Delegations.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—To-morrow will be the biggest day for cyclists that the South has ever known. The exposition managers have advertised it broadcast as wheelmen's day, and delegates of cycling enthusiasts from all parts below Mason and Dixon's line as well as from New-York and Chicago will be here. Two large parties arrived this evening from the North, about sixty in all. They number among them all of the prominent officials of the League of American Wheelmen and others prominent in cycling circles in the two cities.

With the New-York party came A. C. Willison of Cumberland, Md., the President of the league; I. B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York Division; Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of New-Jersey; Sterling Elliott, Chief Consul of Massachusetts; W. S. Butt of Buffalo, Frederick Keer, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey; A. Kennedy Child of Hartford, Theodore E. Merseles of the Hudson County Wheelmen and Frank Eveland, the President; P. S. Collins of Philadelphia, Abbott Bassett of Boston, Secretary of the league, and "Sid" Bowman of New-York.

Undoubtedly the finest parade of riders awheel ever seen in this city took place this evening at the exposition grounds, on the plank road. The procession was headed by a band and to inspiring music the riders pedaled. Twenty pretty women, some of them with wheels gorgeously decorated, were at the head of the line. They received an ovation. Following them were all sorts and sizes of wheelmen, attired in fantastic dress, with their handle bars freighted with Japanese lanterns of fanciful design. Many people looked on and enjoyed the picture.

An event to which great importance is attached will be the banquet at the Kimball tomorrow evening. R. Lindsay Coleman of New-York and Somerset, Va., will be the host. It is Mr. Coleman's intention, in giving this banquet, to compliment the wheelmen of the South, it being given in their honor. During the afternoon, at the exposition grounds, there will be a race meet, in which a number of Northern cracks will compete with the champions of the South.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A tricycle driven by a gas engine, with a red flag in front, and in charge of three men, proved a poser to the limbs of the law in Surrey, England. The trio were hauled up before a Magistrate, and that worthy, after giving due consideration to the pros and cons of the case, deemed it part of his duty to fine the owner 15s. (about $3.75) costs. The owner and friends, after paying the fine, started the motor and the "trike" out of court at a dozen-to-the-hour gait.

—Excitement ruled at fever height on the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, on Sunday, Nov. 10, on account of the appearance of a new machine mounted by six riders. The sextuplet was built by a Paris maker, and is intended for the track. Its weight is 150 pounds, and its length is about 20 feet.

—Horse cycles, or a four-wheeled invention, the motive power of which is proposed to be supplied by a horse, is engrossing the attention of a section of the cycling press in England just at present.

—The next monthly reception of the Harlem Wheelmen will be held on Monday evening at the Ellerslie, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—Princess Beatrice, daughter of the Prince of Wales, is now a proficient cyclist, and practices considerably around the grounds at Balmoral.

—On Dec. 9 the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will begin a members' pool tournament, playing the continuous game.

—The mile cycle record in Russia now stands at 2:01 4-5, to the credit of a gentleman named J. Schroder.

—The editor of the Lamokop is riding a bicycle from St. Petersburg to Paris and from there to London.

Football Players Badly Injured.

EUREKA, Kan., Nov. 29.—In a football game here yesterday between Lewis Academy of Wichita and the Southern Kansas Academy of this place Robert Jenns of the Eureka team received spinal injuries that are thought to be fatal. He is conscious, but completely paralyzed.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 29.—As the result of the football game here yesterday between the Young Men's Christian Association eleven of Springfield and the local team, William McGerron of the visitors is likely to die. His home is in Chicago, and he is private secretary to the State Treasurer. He went down in a scrimmage, and the two elevens fell upon him. When they arose McGerron was unconscious. The attending physician fears that he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Trinity School to Play Berkeley.

The football teams of Berkeley and Trinity Schools, having won the championship of their respective sections, will compete in the final game for the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association championship trophy at Berkeley Oval this afternoon. Both teams are in the pink of condition, and are ready to fight the battle of their lives. Trinity has thus far gone through the season without a single defeat, and only 12 points have been scored against her. Berkeley's record is not quite so clean. The one defeat was at the hands of Lawrenceville's strong eleven. The score was 32 to 0. The game will begin at 2 P. M.

Cornell's New Football Captain.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—At the conclusion of the banquet to the Cornell team last night, Capt. Wyckoff called a meeting of the Cornell 'Varsity football men for the election of his successor. Joseph W. Beacham of the class of '97 was unanimously chosen Captain for the coming year.

Seventh Men at Football.

The Ninth and Tenth Companies of the Seventh Regiment will play a football game this afternoon at 3 o'clock on Manhattan Field. There is much rivalry between the companies in athletics, and a lively game is expected.

Fort Monroe, 18; Baltimore College, 2.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 29.—The Fort Monroe team defeated the Baltimore College club on the parade grounds this afternoon. Score, 18 to 2.

Racing at Pimlico.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Miss Edith, 108 pounds, (Murphy,) 3 to 1, won; Medica, 108, (Curtis,) even, second; Royal H., 111, (Penn,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06½. Brahma, Vincent, and Columbia R. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Pitfall, 107 pounds, (Johns,) 8 to 5, won; Fannie B., 98, (Garrigan,) 6 to 1, second; Phoebus, 98, (Keefe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Tom Moore, The Swain, and Lady Adams also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. Five furlongs. Kinglet, 125 pounds, (Congdon,) 8 to 1, won; Lavina, 132, (Hill,) 2 to 1, second; Little Tim, 127, (Sims,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:05¾. Tim Sage, Hands Off, Illusion, Tartuffe, Salvia, and Antidote also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Premier, 93 pounds, (O'Leary,) 2½ to 1, won; Defender, 111, (Garrigan,) even, second; Septous, 114, (Ballard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48¼. Emotional and Belle Washington also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six Furlongs. Wishard, 112 pounds, (Reif,) 3 to 5, won; Maple Prince, 97, (Healy,) 30 to 1, second; Helen H., 111, 94, O'Donnell,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Fifield, Tomoka, and Old Age also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Diabolus, 105 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 5, won; Thurston, 106, (Hill,) 7 to 1, second; Charter, 96, (Garrigan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:04¾. Candelabra also ran.

Jockey Club Hears Protests.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held this afternoon at 28 Nassau Street. Messrs. August Belmont, J. G. Donner, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, and W. P. Thompson were present. The protest lodged by James McLaughlin against the awarding of the purse won by the horse Septour at the Pimlico Driving Club course on Nov. 19 for non-compliance with the rules of racing was referred to the Stewards of the meeting for decision. The application of H. A. Morey for reinstatement was denied.

"Poly Preps" and Thirteenth's Games.

Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, and the "Poly Preps" will have games to-night in the armory, Sumner, Jefferson, and Putnam Avenues, at 8 o'clock. Admission will be 50 cents.

JERSEYS THE FEATURE

They Carried Off Yesterday's Honors at the Cattle Show.

PENNSYLVANIANS GET THE RIBBONS

Biggest Crowd of the Week Sees the Fine Exhibition of Cattle —Mr. Collier's Hunters Win.

When August Belmont sent his cheery Thanksgiving message to the Secretary of the Live Stock Society he proved himself an adept in the line of wording a communication which would touch the populace. He said in conclusion: "New-York is always slow to indorse anything new." These words stirred up several thousands of worthy citizens to a sense of duty, and, judging from the crowd at the Garden last night, the deftly couched letter had done its work quickly.

Even the very creditable attendance of the preceding holiday was surpassed by the patronage of Friday. At night the galleries were well filled, while in the boxes and moving about the somewhat circumscribed promenade were many prominent persons.

Among those present were August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Hon. W. C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, Adrian Iselin, Daniel Appelton, A. B. Darling, Reginald W. Rives, Charles R. Hone, E. R. Ladew, Chester W. Chapin, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Jr., T. R. Hitchcock, B. R. Kittredge, John Davis, F. K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Edward Brooks, John C. Sharp, C. M. Weld, Bayard Thayer, and George B. Inches of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

Six long programmes have not exhausted the resources of the Live Stock Show, and the card for the last of this comprehensive display of domestic animals has still many attractions. The sheep, swine, and poultry have all been passed upon, but are still on view, as none of the entries may be taken away from Madison Square Garden till after 11 o'clock to-night. As for the cattle, which comprise the greater part of the show and take up five times as much space as all the other choice products of the farm put together, two more of the nine breeds remain to be judged. These, with the competition of all the various sorts of bovines in herds for championships, will take up much of the time to-day.

The Shetland ponies are also to be judged, while more sheep-shearing contests and dog trials vary the programme. Then for the evening there is the parade of the numerous winners, ornamented with the trophies of the week, a procession which Noah himself could probably not surpass in the day when he had a monopoly as a collector. The panorama will end with the hunters, whose task is to take six stiff fences and hurdles. Superintendent James Mortimer hopes to secure the Monmouth County Hunt Club pack of hounds, which won over the Westchester Club on Wednesday, as an additional attraction.

As the show draws to a close, evidences of appreciation for the efforts of the management continue to be furnished. One of the most encouraging is contained in a manifesto issued yesterday by the exhibitors themselves. It is addressed to "the officers and members of the Live Stock Society of America," and reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, exhibitors at the first annual show of the Live Stock Society of America, representing the pedigreed stock-breeding industry from the Atlantic coast to the Missouri River, desire to express to you our hearty appreciation of the consideration and courtesies we have received at this show.

The exhibition has far excelled our expectations and certainly deserves to rank among the greatest shows ever assembled on this continent.

We wish especially to place on record our appreciation of the public spirit of the members of this society, whose generous subscriptions have made possible the liberal prizes offered. The executive officers of the show, President Davison, Secretary Terry, and Superintendent Mortimer, are entitled to warm praise for the satisfactory manner in which the details of the exhibition have been conducted, and we herewith tender them our thanks for their efforts in our behalf.

We believe that this effort to establish an annual live stock show in New-York has proved, beyond doubt, that such an exhibition can be made a great success, and we herewith pledge our hearty support to the future shows of the Live Stock Society of America.

There is a business side to the show as well for example set by the Union Club in securing the quartet of Canadian-bred Southdown wethers, for their Christmas banquet has been followed by the stewards of other social organizations, as well as scores of the leading butchers. Goodwin & Judy of West Lebanon, Ind., who carried off the majority of the premiums and silver cups with their herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, found a ready sale for their calves, getting prices considerably above the regular market quotations. The Illinois breeder, Stanley R. Pierce, has also his yearling steer Rusty, another Aberdeen Angus, and the winner of the sweepstakes on Thursday as the best one of his age at the show. Four plump yearlings, grade Anguses, exhibited by Wright Allen of Decatur, Ill., were also selected to make glad the hearts or stomaches of metropolitan gourmands. Three Devon steers of tender age and fine flesh were likewise snapped up for a substantial equivalent in money to their former owner, John Hudson of Moweaqua.

The Jerseys were the feature among the cattle yesterday. This breed, the most famous of the three found in the Channel Islands, are certainly the most shapely and graceful of their kinds. Miller & Sibley, proprietors of Prospect Hill Farm, Franklin, Penn., are extensive breeders of the picturesque Jerseys and sent a fine herd to the Garden. Their most formidable rival was T. S. Cooper, another stock raiser of the Keystone State, and the awards were chiefly divided between them. When it came to the championship cups, honors were divided between the Pennsylvania farms, as Major Appel Pogis got one for Miller & Sibley while Mr. Cooper carried off the one for cows, with Wardalia. Like the Guernseys and Ayrshires, the Jerseys are noted for their quality as milkers and butter producers.

The Herefords, Shorthorns, and Aberdeen-Angus, whose merits had been decided earlier in the week, are more valued for their beef. As a combination or general utility breed there is the Holstein-Frisians, which were also judged yesterday. They are great milkers, and their beef is also greatly prized. The Ayrshires and Guernseys, peculiarly dairy breeds, have also been examined by the experts, and the two that remain for to-day—the Normandy and the Polled—are likewise celebrated for their milk, butter, and cheese.

There are two herds of the Normandy cattle in this country, but only one of them is represented here. They are owned by Chester W. Chapin of this city, who is prominent in yachting and other sporting circles. Theodore A. Havemeyer has a fine collection of this French breed at his Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J., but he did not send any of the collection this year. The Normandy cattle are huge creatures, the bulls weighing from 2,400 to 3,500 pounds. The cows range from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds and give from 7,000 to 9,000 pounds of milk a year.

As butter producers, they stand very high, the annual yield being from 300 to 350 pounds. This butter is worth 70 cents a pound at auction in the Parisian markets, its delicate flavor and granular appearance making it specially valuable. As for Normandy calves, they attain a size that would be deemed fabulous in this country, the French peasants having a forcing method of feeding that enables them to attain wonderful results in the way of veal.

The Dutch Belted cattle are smaller than their neighbors, the Holstein-Frisians, and, as their name implies, are peculiarly marked. Orson D. Munn has the only herd in America, and they are entered in several classes against the Normandy herd of Mr. Chapin. Sixteen head of the Dutch Belted variety were sent to the World's Fair, where they won a larger percentage of prizes than any other cattle. In their native country they are a fancy breed, chiefly raised by the nobility, and the white blankets of their bodies making a striking contrast to their black extremities.

One of the special features yesterday was a sheep-shearing contest; the third one of the week. It proved to be a more lively affair than either of the two on Thursday. Five nimble-fingered farm hands entered the lists, and N. Gibson of Delaware, Ontario, won the first prize of $10. He finished his fleece in fifteen minutes. Daniel Taylor, who beat him before, took only eleven and a half minutes to complete his small corner in wool, but Gibson's work was superior to that of the man from Dutchess County. J. G. Hanmer of Mount Vernon got second prize of $5, his time being twenty minutes, and F. W. Barrett of Wadsworth, N. Y., secured third money, $3, though he was three minutes ahead of Hanmer.

The most valuable prize of the week was decided last night. It was a club championship for hunters, three timber toppers from recognized clubs being tried over stiff fences. After a most exciting struggle between the entries of the Monmouth County Hunt Club, the Richmond County Hunt Club, and the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, the honors went to New-Jersey. P. F. Collier, the master of the Monmouth hounds, sent his three Monmouth hunters, Ascetic, Ascetic II., and Punch, all of which were handled by "Jimmy" Blute, one of the cleverest professional cross country and show riders in the country.

The Westchester and Meadowbrook Hunt Clubs made entries, but did not put in an appearance, but the Beard brothers of Brooklyn, E. Nichols, and other members of the Richmond County Club gave the winning team a strong fight.

Cattle.

The awards:

Class 78, Holstein Friesians, Bulls Three Years Old or Over.—First prize, $40, A. A. Cortelyou's Soldene II.; second prize, $20, James A. Braham's Sir Galatin Colenthus; third prize, $10, A. A. Cortelyou's Ruiche Clothilde Artis.

Class 80, Holstein Friesians, Bulls One Year Old.—First prize, $40, A. A. Cortelyou's Count Muchthilde Dukol; second prize, $15, James A. Graham's Sir Indje Von Holiger; third prize, $10, James A. Graham's Abbekerk Netherland.

Class 81, Holstein Friesians, Bull Calves.—Second prize, $15, A. A. Cortelyou's Hollander Clothilde Prince; third prize, $10, James A. Graham's Sir Calastia Castine.

Class 82, Holstein Friesians, Cows Three Years Old or Over.—First prize, $40, A. A. Cortelyou's Alexina; second prize, $20, James A. Graham's Grett Hartog; third prize, $10, James A. Graham's Clothilde Duchess.

Class 83, Holstein Friesians, Heifers Two Years Old.—First prize, $40, A. A. Cortelyou's Aaggie Lellas Inka's Netherland; second prize, $20, A. A. Cortelyou's Bowen Clothilde Artis; third prize, $10, James A. Graham's Hernstine of Maplewood.

Class 84, Holstein Friesians, Heifers One Year Old.—First prize, $30, A. A. Cortelyou's Aaggie Lellas Inka Clothilde; second prize, $15, James A. A. Cortelyou's Winkje III. Clothilde.

Class 85, Holstein Friesians, Heifer Calves.—A. Graham's Witkop Colanthus; third prize, $10, First prize, $30, A. A. Cortelyou's Clothilde Executrix; second prize, $15, A. A. Cortelyou's Emporia III.'s Clothilde A.; third prize, $10, James A. Graham's Pauline Peeress.

Class 48, Jerseys, Bull Three Years Old or Over—First prize, $40, Miller & Sibley's Major Appel Pogis; second prize, $20, A. H. Cooley's Mahkeenac II.; third prize, $10, T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Royal Marjoram; highly commended, Walter W. Law's Young Pedro VI.

Class 49, Jerseys, Bulls Two Years Old.—First prize, $40, Ferdinand R. Bain's (River View Stock Farm) Tippeus; second prize, $20, A. H. Cooley's Frollcsome.

Class 50, Jerseys, Bulls One Year Old.—First prize, $30, T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Bell Boy; second prize, $15, Miller & Sibley's Ida's Rioter of St. L. IX.; third prize, $10, Miller & Sibley's Ida's Rioter of St. L. X.; highly commended, T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Silver Rioter II.

Class 51, Jerseys, Bull Calves.—First prize, $30, Miller & Sibley's Ida's Rioter of St. L. XII.; second prize, $15, A. H. Cooley's Vixen's Bull; third prize, $10, Ferdinand R. Bain's (River View Stock Farm) Stafford St. Lambert.

Class 52, Holstein Friesians, Breeders' Herds.—First prize, $30, A. A. Cortelyou's Count Muchthilde Dukol, Winkje III.'s Clothilde, Aaggie Lellas Inka Clothilde, Emporia III.'s Clothilde A., and Clothilde Executrix.

Class 90, Holstein Friesians, Herds Consisting of Bull, Any Age, Two Cows Three Years Old or Over, and Two Heifers Two Years Old.—Prize, silver cup, value $100, A. A. Cortelyou's Soldenes II.'s Netherland, with Bowen, Alexina, Bowen Clothilde Artis, and Aaggie Lellas Inka's Netherland.

Class 91, Holstein Friesians, Best Bull, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, A. A. Cortelyou's Soldene II.'s Netherland.

Class 92, Holstein Friesians, Best Cow, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, A. A. Cortelyou's Bowen.

Class 58, Jerseys, Heifers Two Years Old.—First prize, $40, A. H. Cooley's Frolic's Buttercup; second prize, $20, T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Gay Lady; third prize, $10, Miller & Sibley's Libation; highly commended, Miller & Sibley's Xyst and T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Polly Rex.

Class 52, Jerseys, Cows Three Years Old or Over.—First prize, $40, T. S. Cooper's Wardalia II.; second prize, $20, Miller & Sibley's Flower of Meridale; third prize, $10, T. S. Cooper's Marjoram of Linden; highly commended, Miller & Sibley's Garibaldi's Kate II. and A. H. Cooley's Carrie of St. Francis.

Class 54, Jerseys, Heifers One Year Old.—First prize, $30, T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Handsome Marjoram; second prize, $15, Miller & Sibley's Tripod; third prize, $10, Ferdinand R. Bain's (Riverview Stock Farm) Linda of Hanmeton; highly commended, A. H. Cooley's Pearl of St. Francis.

Class 55, Jerseys, Heifer Calves.—First prize, $30, T. S. Cooper's Handsome Matilda; second prize, $15, Edward L. Clarkson's Choepeta IV.'s Daughter; third prize, $10, Miller & Sibley's Missal; highly commended, A. H. Cooley's Mahkeenac's Frolic and T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Pretty Daisy.

Class 56, Jerseys, Exhibitors' Herds.—First prize, $60, T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Royal Marjoram, with Marjoram of Linden, Pedro's Gay Lady, Pedro's Handsome Marjoram, and Pedro's Handsome Matilda; second prize, $30, Miller & Sibley's Major Appel Pogis, with Garibaldi's Kate II., Libation, Tripod, and Missal; third prize, $15, A. H. Cooley's Mahkeenac's II., with Frolic's Gem, Mahkeenac's Gem, Rufa's Pride, and Mahkeenac's Frolic.

Class 57, Jerseys, Breeders' Herds.—First prize, $60, T. S. Cooper's Pedro's Bell Boy, with Pedro's Handsome Marjoram, Pedro's Pretty Princess, Pedro's Handsome Matilda, and Pedro's Pretty Daisy; second prize, $30, Miller & Sibley's Ida's Rioter of St. L. IX., with Tripod, Obelisk, Missal, and Patera; third prize, $15, A. H. Cooley's Vixen's Bull, with Rufa's Pride, Rufa's Mary Anne, Mahkeenac's Frolic, and Mahkeenac's Flower.

Sheep.

Class 113, Southdowns, Ewe Lambs.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Thereasa II.; second prize, $10, George McKerrow's Baroness; third prize, $5, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; highly commended, John Jackson & Son's exhibit.

Class 111, Southdowns, Ewes, Two Years Old or Over.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Simenton ewe; second prize, $10, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; third prize, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; highly commended, F. W. Barrett's exhibit.

Class 221, Best Wether, Two Years Old, Any Breed or Grade.—Prize, $50, (sweepstakes,) W. H. Beattie's exhibit.

Class 222, Best Wether, One Year Old, Any Breed or Grade.—Prize, $50, (sweepstakes,) John Jackson & Son's exhibit.

Class 108, Southdowns, Rams, Two Years Old or Over.—First prize, $20, F. W. Barrett's exhibit; second prize, $10, George McKerrow's exhibit; third prize, $5, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; highly commended, John Jackson & Son's exhibit.

Class 218, Grades and Crosses, Wethers, Two Years Old.—First prize, $20, John Rutherford & Sons exhibit; second prize, $15, H. C. Hobson's exhibit; third prize, $10, Donald J. Campbell's exhibit; highly commended, H. O. Hutson's exhibit.

Class 109, Southdowns, Rams, One Year Old.—First prize, $20, F. W. Barrett's exhibit; second prize, $10, D. J. Jackson's exhibit; third prize, $5, George McKerrow's Victor VIII.

Class 110, Southdowns, Lambs.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Windsor XXV.; second prize, $10, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; third prize, $5, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; highly commended, F. W. Barrett's exhibit.

Class 220, Grades and Crosses, Wethers, Lambs.—First prize, $20, G. Howard Davison's exhibit; second prize, $15, John Campbell's exhibit; third prize, $10, John Campbell's exhibit; highly commended, W. H. Beattie's exhibit.

Class 112, Southdowns, Ewes, One Year Old.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Thereasa; second prize, $10, F. W. Barrett's exhibit; third prize, $5, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; highly commended, George McKerrow's Victoria III.

Class 219, Grades and Crosses, Wethers, One Year Old.—First prize, $20, John Campbell's exhibit; second prize, $15, William E. Wright's exhibit; third prize, $10, John Campbell's exhibit; highly commended, W. H. Beattie's exhibit.

Class 114, Southdowns, Flocks.—First prize, $30, George McKerrow's exhibit; second prize, $20, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; third prize, $10, F. W. Barrett's exhibit.

Class 115, Southdowns, Get of Ram.—First prize, $30, John Jackson & Son's exhibit; second prize, $20, F. W. Barrett's exhibit.

Class 116, Southdowns, for Best Flock, to Consist of One Ram, Any Age; Two Ewes, Two Years Old or Over, and Two Ewes, One Year Old.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, George McKerrow's exhibit.

Class 117, Southdowns, Best Ram, Any Age.—Silver cup, value, $25, F. W. Barrett's exhibit.

Class 118, Southdowns, Best Ewe, Any Age.

HIS VIEWS ON PRIMARIES

Mr. Grace Suggests that Tammany Drop Its Name From Call.

THINKS DEMOCRATS WOULD RESPOND

His Idea to Have Wigwam Issue Call As the Regular Organization—Opinions of Messrs. Purroy and Murphy.

Additional interest was added last night to the movement for open Tammany primaries this year by ex-Mayor William R. Grace, who was asked by a reporter for his views on the subject. The ex-Mayor, who has been a leader in so many fights against Tammany, said in reply:

"If the Tammany leaders will issue a call for their primaries as the regular Democratic organization of the City and County of New-York, and drop the name of Tammany Hall from the call, I have no doubt that most Democrats who would vote at a primary would respond. I think, as a guarantee of perfect good faith and a fair count, that the State Democracy should have one inspector out of three. Understand by this that I am not advocating the dissolution of the Tammany Society or the use of that name for general purposes, but there are a large number of Democrats in this city who will not vote in the primary or work with Tammany Hall as an organization.

"I am out of politics, and permanently so; but I say that I have not now and never have had any prejudice against Tammany as an organization, but have steadily opposed it for years because of its use in controlling the politics of this county by a clique of men for their own selfish interests."

The sentiment in favor of open Tammany primaries has been of remarkably rapid growth since Richard Croker gave his opinion in favor of them on Wednesday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

It now looks as if the Executive Committee would be obliged to declare that the primary polls shall be open for several hours. The committee will probably do this by unanimous vote, for now any leader who would oppose the scheme would confess himself unable to retain control of his district.

As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, ex-Mayor Gilroy indorsed Mr. Croker's views just as soon as he returned to this city from Atlanta, and yesterday County Clerk Henry D. Purroy had the following to say to a reporter on the subject of open primaries:

"More than three weeks ago, at a meeting of the General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, I expressed my views on this subject. I think I was the first to speak on the matter. I then said that I hoped the coming Democratic primaries would be made open to all loyal Democrats; that the hours of holding them should be largely extended, and that they should be conducted in strict conformity with the most rigid requirements of the primary election law. I find that nearly all the district leaders have concurred in the views so expressed.

"I am very glad to see that Mr. Croker is of the same opinion, for, after an acquaintance with him of more than thirty years, I have the highest respect for his political judgment.

"The primaries should be so conducted that the result would be beyond doubt the free expression of the will of the majority of all the loyal Democrats who attend them."

Col. Michael C. Murphy, leader of Tammany in the First Assembly District, which is one of the banner districts of the organization, takes a very advanced stand on the question.

"I am heartily in favor," he said yesterday, "of giving all Democrats a fair and equal chance at the primary. If necessary, I would go to the extent of keeping the primary open, not one day only, but two days, if all Democrats could not get a chance to vote on the first day. Such a primary would arouse interest in party affairs and would help the Democracy. The primary should be conducted in the fairest manner possible.

"For my part I would be very glad to have a representative of the independent Democrats in the district act as one of the Inspectors at the primary, so that they would be certain that everything would be done properly and that all Democrats who cared to vote should have their full rights."

WANT TO MAKE IT A REGIMENT

Officers of the Eighth Battalion Struggling to Form Companies.

The officers of the Eighth Battalion are working hard to make up the necessary eight full companies in order to have the battalion made a regiment. At present there are six mustered companies. Company G has been formed, but has not been mustered in. Two officers are trying to see who can first get enough men together to form Company H.

They are Lieut. Solomon, who organized Company A, and Lieut. Baker. Both were enrolling new recruits at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night. Each had about thirty members already signed.

Whenever either Lieutenant gets enough men together to form the company, both Companies H and G will be mustered in, and application will be made to the Adjutant General of the State to make the battalion a regiment.

Rochefort's Lady Bountiful.

From The London Daily News.

The lady who gave the £4,000 to M. Rochefort for the Carmaux glassblowers has, our Paris correspondent says, been cast in a lawsuit, in which her name transpired as having sent M. Rochefort in 1893 another 100,000f. for distressed Socialists. She is a Mme. Dembourg, the daughter of an officer of Napoleon's army. Her husband was a Metz jeweler, who left her a great fortune, which she chiefly spends in humanitarian enterprises. She became a Republican-Socialist in 1848, when she was young and enthusiastic. Counsel for Mme. Dembourg, in explaining this, read a letter from M. Rochefort about the £4,000 for the distressed Socialists, in which he said: "I sometimes see our friend Louise Michel, who continues to work for every one but herself." The Judges felt bound to act severely toward a friend of Louise Michel, and sentenced Mme. Dembourg to 5f fine, 200f. damages, and cost. Mme. Dembourg was a friend of Blanqui, Barbes, and Raspail. She abhors aristocrats, groans at the rush made by American heiresses after coronets, and calls Louis Philippe "Louis Fripon." Though she is over eighty, she refuses to admit she is old, declaring that a human being full of lively interests is never old.

Prague's Amnesty to Prisoners.

From The London Daily News.

An amnesty has been granted in Prague for all political prisoners. This means, our Vienna correspondent says, a pardon for the many youths condemned to long periods of detention at the Omladina trial, and later, when outrages were committed upon the Austrian eagles over the doors of Government offices and elsewhere. This amnesty is a kind of supplement to the abolition of the "exceptional measures." It is intended to stop the mouth of the Czechs, and it is the second attempt to capture their support in Parliament. Yesterday some of the Omladinists who were sentenced to three or six years' imprisonment were released.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PLATTE CENTRE, Neb., Nov. 29.—The Rev. A. Henrich and his wife were asphyxiated by gas from a coal stove to-day. Mr. Henrich was found dead and his wife was dying when neighbors forced open the door. They came from Louisville, Ky., several years ago.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Lewis Marshall of Whitehill was killed this afternoon through the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of John Blackburn. Marshall leaves a wife and four children. Blackburn has been arrested.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 29.—Mrs. J. R. Vodre of Champlain, N. Y., became suddenly insane on a Chicago and Northwestern train near Janesville early this morning. She leaped from the train when it was going at full speed. She was instantly killed. The woman was about fifty years old and was on her way to Springfield, Minn., to live with her relatives.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 29.—George Seay, nineteen years old, son of Charles A. Seay, and brother of Frankie Haines, the actress, shot and almost instantly killed Walter Carpenter, twenty-three years old, to-day. It is said the shooting was accidental. Seay has been arrested.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Nov. 29.—John Williams and David Rose, who were rich stock traders of Wolfe County, fought a savage duel to the death yesterday at Hazel Green. William was killed and Rose died later. They had a dispute over business.

WENT INTO THE JAIL TO DIE

Queens County Officers Do Not Know How Stern Entered or Where He Shot Himself.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 29.—Charles Wilson, a privileged prisoner in the Queens County Jail, this city, reported to Jailer John McDougal at 4 o'clock this afternoon that an escaping prisoner was hiding under a stairway off the hallway leading to the jailer's office. McDougal hurried to the place and saw a strange man lying on his side under the stairs. The man appeared to be very weak, and when he was lifted a pool of blood was observed on the floor where he had been lying.

McDougal had the man carried into his office. The stranger said he had shot himself with suicidal intent, and had hidden in the jail to die. He said his name was Albert Stern, and that he was thirty-four years old and lived with his brother, a barber, at 209 Third Street, New-York.

St. John's Hospital is across the street from the jail, and Jailer McDougal had the wounded man taken there. A bullet was removed from his head back of the left ear. A second bullet was near his heart, and, of course, could not be taken out.

The jail authorities cannot account for Stern's presence in the jail. That he staggered into the building with blood flowing down his clothes and sought a hiding place without being observed by some one appears to them to be an impossibility. On the other hand, he could not have shot himself in the place without the reports of the pistol being heard by those in the jail. The only way he could reach the stairway where he was found without passing the jailer's office was to enter through the main doors leading to the Sheriff's office and courtrooms, and then go down two half flights to the ground floor and walk around under the stairs. No one in the building saw the stranger in the place or outside.

Where he shot himself and how far he walked before finding a place to lie down and die in could not be learned from him. He was too weak to talk much, and the physicians at the hospital would not permit him to say anything more. It was said to-night that he would probably live until morning.

NOT READY FOR REORGANIZATION

C. N. Bliss on the Local Republican Situation —He Would Have Chairman Lauterbach Step Aside.

Cornelius N. Bliss made a further statement yesterday of his views on the local Republican situation. A previous interview of his had been somewhat misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Speaking of a proposition to form a new Republican County Committee in this city, Mr. Bliss said that, before considering that topic, it would be best to wait until the investigations now in progress as to the recent Republican enrollment is completed. It would then be time enough to determine what ought to be done in the matter.

"It is better, as a rule," said Mr. Bliss, "to fight within the party lines; but, if the 'bosses' continue to trample upon the rights of the great masses of the Republican voters, they must take the responsibility upon their own shoulders.

"Within a few days a very large number of excellent Republicans have urged the necessity of establishing a new County Committee, but, in my opinion, it is better to wait.

"Everything looks very bright and promising now for a great Republican victory next year. It would seem that all the Republicans will have to do to win will be to nominate their ticket and vote for it. But indications are not always to be relied upon. Machine politicians rarely learn anything from history. I would like to remind them of 1882, when the machine politicians nominated a very popular and a very able man for Governor, but the opposition to the machine 'bosses' was so great that Grover Cleveland was elected Governor by a plurality of 192,000 votes, and he thereupon started on a National career wholly unexampled in the history of the republic."

Mr. Bliss then said that, notwithstanding the improbability of President Cleveland being again a candidate and the unpopularity of the third term idea, unpopular machine Republican "bosses," through their disregard of the rights of the majority of Republicans, might succeed if they went too far in seating Mr. Cleveland in the White House for another term.

Asked what he would suggest as a remedy for this possible disintegration of the Republican Party, Mr. Bliss said that Edward Lauterbach should step aside as Chairman of the Republican County Committee and that some such representative Republican as Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, or Elihu Root should be called upon to take the Chairmanship of the committee, and that then the Republicans of the city should be called together to determine upon a plan of reorganization to the end that all honest Republicans should have a voice in the management of party affairs, and relegate to the rear all Tammany Republicans. Then, said Mr. Bliss, there would be no reason for the existence of Good Government Clubs, and fusion nominations would not be necessary.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon, Second Artillery, one month; Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, thirty days; Lieut. George S. Young, Seventh Infantry, one month; Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, ten days; Lieut. André W. Brewerton, Ninth Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon, one month; Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, one month's extension; Col. Edward P. Pearson, Tenth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon, one day's extension.

—Court-Martial at Fort Porter, N. Y.—Detail: Col. Alfred S. Smith and Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieuts. Peter C. Harris and William A. Slaker, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. William R. Sample, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Henry, Md.—Detail: Capts. Richard P. Strong, Peter Leary, Jr., and William Everett, Fourth Artillery; Lieuts. John A. Lundeen, Clarence Deems, Adelbert Cronkhite, John E. McMahon, and Clarence C. Williams, and Additional Second Lieut. Brooks Payne, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Robertson Honey, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Thomas, Ky.—Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, Sixth Infantry; Capts. Jacob F. Munson, William H. H. Crowell, Frederick W. Thibaut, and Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Ashton Heyl, Assistant Surgeon; Lieuts. Charles Byrne, Zerah W. Torrey, Benjamin W. Atkinson, Benjamin A. Poore, William K. Jones, Matt R. Peterson, and William C. Simons, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. William C. Bennett, Sixth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Monroe, Va.—Detail: Capt. John L. Tiernon, Third Artillery; Capt. James M. Ingalls, First Artillery; Capts. John P. Story, George G. Greenough, and William F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Louis V. Caziarc, Second Artillery; Lieut. William B. Homer, Fifth Artillery; Lieuts. Charles D. Parkhurst and George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. William P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—A board has been appointed at Jackson Barracks, La., to examine Sergt. Joseph B. Kenney, Battery D, Third Artillery, for the post of Ordnance Sergeant. Detail: Major Joseph G. Ramsay, Capt. Frank W. Hess, and Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Artillery.

—Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed an additional member of the court-martial at Fort Porter, N. Y., during the trial of Private George A. Easter, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, only.

—Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surgeon, will report at Denver, Col., for temporary duty.

—Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Fort Grant, Arizona, for temporary duty.

—Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and await trial by the court-martial appointed at that post.

—Transfers in the Fourth Artillery—Lieut. George L. Anderson, from Battery H to Battery M; Lieut. Wirt Robinson, from Battery M to Battery H.

Navy.

—Transfers in the Fourth Artillery.—Lieut. from the Norfolk Navy Yard, Dec. 3, and ordered to command the Dolphin.

—Lieut. B. H. Buckingham has been detached from the Dolphin and ordered to duty as aide to the Secretary of the Navy.

—Ensign J. H. Dayton has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Dec. 16.

—Ensign M. L. Miller has been detached from the ordnance proving grounds and placed on waiting orders.

—Ensign G. W. Williams has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard, Dec. 2, and ordered to the ordnance proving ground.

—Carpenter D. M. W. Nash has been detached from the Mare Island Naval Hospital and placed on waiting orders.

—Carpenter P. T. Ward has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Vermont.

—Mate H. Neilson has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—Lieut. C. E. Fox has been detached from the Philadelphia, Dec. 31, and will take three months' leave.

PRINCETON SUPPORTERS BEATEN

Edward Pfeffer and His Friends Were Punched and Kicked in Flushing Streets—Three Arrests.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 29.—Edward Pfeffer, a prominent lawyer, living at Parsons and Madison Avenues, this village, who is associated with Magistrate C. A. Flammer, A. C. Palmer, and J. W. Shepard at 280 Broadway, New-York City, went to the Yale-Princeton football game in the city last Saturday afternoon with Howard Slocum, Thomas Cooper, and Lester Lane, his friends, all of Long Branch, N. J. All were enthusiastic for Princeton.

They came to Flushing very early in the morning, Mr. Pfeffer bringing his friends as guests. They walked up Broadway to Main Street, shouting for Princeton. At Amity Street they met Walter Scott, C. E. Lewis, O. G. Peck, and Frank Brewer, members of the Seventeenth Separate Company football team of this village, who were cheering for Yale.

As Pfeffer's party neared the soldier boys, Scott, it is alleged, said: "Here come those Princeton rooters! Let's plug 'em for luck!"

Mr. Pfeffer and his friends were punched, knocked down, and kicked unmercifully about the face and body and badly cut and bruised. The soldiers ran away. The injured men were taken to Mr. Pfeffer's house, where they still are, in the care of a physician, with the exception of Mr. Pfeffer, who was well enough last Tuesday to go down town to learn who his assailants were.

He went before Police Justice C. B. Smyth, who is a relative of young Lewis. Justice Smyth refused absolutely to issue a warrant. Mr. Pfeffer laid the facts of the assault before Daniel W. Noble, District Attorney of Queens County, and he authorized Justice of the Peace L. J. Connorton to issue a warrant. Lewis, Peck, and Brewer were arrested to-day. Scott cannot be found. The men immediately had a private hearing, and were placed under heavy bail until the injured men can appear against them. All the parties concerned are well to do.

Nothing about the affair was known in the village until the arrests were made today.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS' COMPACT

Will Be Modified, It Is Said, and Made Better for Employes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—No official statement regarding the scope and effect of the agreement recently made by the Presidents of the railroad lines operating in the territory between New-York and Chicago has yet reached the Inter-State Commerce Commission. And, as the officials of the various roads have until the end of the year in which to perfect the agreement by attaching their signatures thereto, nothing is expected here before the 1st of January. It is said, however, that the time is being utilized to change the document in certain particulars, modifying it so that it will be less subject to criticism. The agreement in some respects, it is said, is widely different from what it was as first published. Had it gone into effect as first drafted, many hundreds of efficient employes would have been thrown out of their positions. Of these, there were 1,400 in one class—fast freight line solicitors. The agreement as originally outlined would have abolished all of their positions. As it is now, only a small proportion of these solicitors will be dismissed.

Trolley in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Yonkers Trolley Railroad Company deeming it would be an advantage to this city, has begun the work of laying a continuation of its tracks to connect with the Union Railway Company of New-York, which has extended up to this city from King's Bridge.

The question is now under consideration whether or not to continue the track northward on South Broadway to Getty Square, as the company already has the right of way over that route, or to go through Valentine Lane, and connect with the Riverdale Avenue line. In this latter case, it will be necessary to obtain the consents of the property owners in Valentine Lane.

It is thought the new road will be a great advantage to Yonkers, as it will bring King's Bridge people here to do shopping, and, if these people get into the habit of coming to Yonkers, they may continue to come, even when the road southward from King's Bridge is completed.

Pennsylvania May Close a Street.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—Justice Van Sickel of the Supreme Court filed an opinion to-day which upholds the Common Council of New-Brunswick in its recent action authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to close up a portion of Somerset Street in that city. The railroad company agreed in return for this right to open up a new street and pay the cost thereof. The change will enable it to extend its four-track system through New-Brunswick. Henry Bars certified the proceedings. The Court says that Common Councils have full power to treat thus with railroad companies under the legislation of 1874, giving controlling municipal bodies authority to change streets and their grades.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A syndicate of Philadelphians, headed by Contractor Wilson, has purchased a controlling interest in the franchise of the Union Traction Company of Rutherford, N. J., and will to-day begin the construction of an electric railroad from Newark to Hackensack, the terms of the contract requiring that the work be completed in forty days. The distance to be traversed by the road is between fifteen and eighteen miles.

—C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left New-Orleans yesterday and will probably be in New-York to-day. It is expected that the Panama Railroad Pacific Mail traffic contract will be signed next week.

—A neat and convenient time table of westward-bound trains has been issued by the passenger department of the Erie Railway. Details of the greatly improved train service are set forth in an admirably systematic form.

—John W. Doane of Chicago, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific, is in New-York.

—An extraordinarily fast trip will be made by the Empire State express next Monday.

—A meeting of the Atchison Reorganization Committee will be held to-day.

Two-Cent Burglars at Jamesport.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Nov. 29.—The railroad station was broken into last night by burglars. The loss is 2 cents, all the money in the drawer.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Leader. Anniversary Week. Sunday, 10 A. M., consecration service. 10:45 A. M., reunion of friends, reception of members, and communion; Mr. Cadman. 2:30 P. M., children's rally; Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock. 3:30 P. M., the popular Bible class; P. W. Radcliffe. 7:30 P. M., workers' rally and twilight meeting. Evening service, (13th St. and 7th Av.,) orchestral music and service of song. "Ingersollism, or a Flimsy Foundation"; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Gospel meetings every noon and night; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Sacred concert to-night free for the people.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. D. W. Gwilym, pastor Macdougal Street Baptist Church; subject, "Home Strokes." Exceptionally choice song service, consisting of solos, duets, and choruses, assisted by Miss Anna Park, cornetist.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS,
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary. President.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 West 43d St., West of Broadway, Rev. John F. Steen, Pastor.—A distinctly Evangelical Church service at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire the order and dignity of the service preserved free from excess or defect.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the first of a course of sermons on Culture and Character. Subject, "The Aim of Culture." Evensong at 8 P. M. (seats free,) a one-hour service, with sermon by Rev. A. W. Henshaw. A short organ recital after service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER OF 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Cor. Lexington Av., Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." Song service, 7:45 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church.—Thomas Dixon, Jr., preaches 11, "The Rights of Labor"; afternoon, 4, "Triumph of Evil." Soloists: Morning—Miss Abbie Totten; Afternoon—Miss Maud Welch.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

Religious Notices.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening meeting We'esday at 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches 11, "Something is Wrong"; 7:45, "The Unfairness of Infidelity." Further review of Mr. Ingersoll's recent lecture. Honest skeptics invited to hear the truth.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48 th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"I Go to Prepare a Place for You." Communion service. And 8 P. M., topic—"Clothed and in His Right Mind."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. W. T. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Lord's Supper and reception of members at 11 A. M. Pastor preaches at 8 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Lord's Supper and reception of members at 10:30 A. M. Pastor preaches at 7:45 P. M. Topic: "Is the Gospel Fact or Fiction?"

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Rector. Holy communion, 10 A. M. Morning prayer and office of institution, with sermon by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New-York, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, with sermon by the rector, at 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion after the morning service. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH ST., Near 6th Av.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "The Heathen Reaction in Hawaiian Islands—The Responsibility of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani"—fourth in series of "Around-the-World Sermons."

CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81ST St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "The Christ of To-day."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Musical service at 4 P. M. Anthem—"Jesus Gentle Saviour," Saint-Saens. Offertory—Selections from "Elijah."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Faith VII., Faith in Christ; 7:45 P. M., subject, "Max Nordau and Literature and Art at the End of the Century."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Morgan will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park Av.—The Rev. M. J. Savage of Boston will preach, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

EAST 74TH ST. AND PARK AV., THE CHURCH of the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal.) Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Sunday services: Early communion at 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "The Great Vine." 8 P. M., "The First Bedouin." Wednesday evening Missionary Concert. Address by Miss Jones.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST." 5th Av. and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "The Quest of Greatness." 4 P. M., Crown Jewels (2) "Industry." Anniversary Meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Week-day service Friday evening. A greeting to every stranger.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the first time for the service of song on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion. Preaching at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion and reception of members; 8 P. M., Dr. Thompson will preach; subject, "A Lost Son," Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Subject, 10:45: "Christ, the Preacher to the Spirits in Prison." 7:30, "A Good Neighbor." Strangers welcome. Seats free.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the following non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:

1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Saturday, Nov. 30, 2:15. Mrs. W. F. Crafts, teacher.

2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (34th St.,) Saturday, Nov. 30, 3:30. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.

3. In Madison Avenue Reformed Church, (57th St.,) Saturday, Nov. 30, 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.

4. Superintendents' Class, 113 Fulton St., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 4 P. M. Ralph Wells, conductor.

5. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 8 P. M.

6. In Reformed Church, 146th St. and 3d Av., Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 P. M.; for teachers and Superintendents. Mr. Ralph Wells, teacher.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor, East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs.—Sunday school, with Adult Classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock. Subject: "First That Which Is Within."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Maitland Alexander of Long Branch, N. J.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 1, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject—"The Attitude of the Ethical Society Toward Religion." All interested are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Von La Hache,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"Advent Purgings" and "Judged by Others."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon and holy communion; 7:45 P. M., monthly musical service. Strangers always welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Holy communion at 11. Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. Communion service. At 7:45 P. M. installation of the Rev. Anthony H. Evans as pastor of the church. Rev. Jesse P. Forbes, Ph. D., Moderator of the Presbytery of New-York; Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.; Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D.; Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.; Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, and other clergymen will officiate in the installation service.

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Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward

CAMPBELL STILL BURIED

Workmen Can Dig Only a Few Feet a Day Into the Well in Steinway.

MAY BE ALIVE UNDER A STONE ARCH

Place Where It Is Supposed He Is Cannot Be Reached for Another Day—Brother Objects to Rescuers' Methods.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 29.—Little progress was made to-day in the work of rescuing Joseph Campbell, who was entombed fifty feet under ground yesterday by the caving in of an old well at Steinway. The work of excavating was resumed early this morning. Foreman Barney Williams and six men, employed by Contractor Smith, who has undertaken to recover Campbell dead or alive, lost no time in continuing the sinking of the wooden caisson that was placed in position yesterday. It was possible for only two men to work at a time in the caisson, and the progress made was necessarily slow.

After several additional tons of stone and earth had been removed, the workmen found that, apparently, the entire wall of the well had not caved in. They came upon a section that appeared to be as solid as when it was first built. After examining the wall carefully, it was decided to stop sinking the caisson and dig out the well hole. They had proceeded about nine feet, when one of the workmen who had been lowered down by aid of a rope, called to the others that there was a big cave-in behind the stone wall on the west side. He concluded that it was too dangerous to work in the well without the protection of the caisson, and signaled his companions to haul him out.

Not wishing to endanger the lives of his workmen, Foreman Williams went down into the well. He found that some of the wall stones and a large quantity of earth had fallen in and concluded that the only safe course to pursue was to take up the caisson already sunk, and enlarge the opening in the ground so as to take in the excavation at the side. This was in reality doing all that had been done over again. The work proved to be even slower than sinking the caisson, and late this afternoon, the new excavation had been sunk only sixteen feet. The ground taken out was filled largely with stones, and great care had to be exercised in loading the buckets to prevent their capsizing and dumping their loads of stones on the heads of the men at work underneath.

The condition of the well wall has raised many opinions as to Campbell's chances of having escaped being crushed by the falling stones and earth. After the cave-in the mouth of the well was closed up, and it was concluded that all the stone work had fallen down upon the unfortunate man. The discovery to-day that a portion of the lower part of the stone lining was still intact, caused many of those who had watched the progress of the work to conclude that, perhaps, only the upper portion of the well wall had fallen on Campbell. If this proves to be true, Campbell must certainly have been crushed to death by the weight of the falling mass. On the other hand, if a second cave-in took place, some distance down the well, the stones from it might have formed an arch over the head of the imprisoned man and saved him from being crushed by the mass from above.

Should he be alive in the bottom of the well, he would have a fair chance of getting sufficient air to keep him alive. Some air would certainly find its way through the crevices between the stones, while a considerable quantity could enter the well through the cast iron pipe that Campbell went down to loosen. The lower end of this pipe is said to extend some distance into the bottom of the well, but as it is perforated with holes, the air could escape through them into the underground chamber.

The work of rescue was witnessed to-day by Louis Baeder and Eugene Higgins, journeymen plumbers, both of whom have descended into the well within a year. Baeder said he found at the bottom of the well and at one side an arch over an excavation, into which he could put his head and shoulders. He, however, was of the opinion that, if there was as much foul air down there as there was when he descended into the well, Campbell could not live more than half an hour. Baeder went into the well to clean it out, so that its condition must have been improved. Higgins said that the side opening at the bottom of the well was a very large one, and that if Campbell had a chance he could have escaped the rocks by crawling in there.

While the work was in progress this afternoon Christopher Campbell of 75 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, a brother of the unfortunate man in the well, arrived at the scene. He watched the men for a time and then expressed himself as being dissatisfied with the way the work of rescuing his brother was being carried on. He said that had the accident occurred in any other city the authorities would have taken an interest and would have set a big force of men at work digging an inclined tunnel that would have come out under the bottom of the well and that if his brother was alive, he would be certain to be rescued. He condemned the method of digging out the well, and said that if the rocks had formed an arch over his brother, in removing them from above, some would certainly fall down on him and perhaps crush what little life might be left in his body after the first deluge of stones and earth.

When the men stopped the work to-night their progress indicated that it would take fully another day to reach the portion of the well where the body of Campbell is supposed to be jammed between the rocks. The deeper the men go the more difficult becomes the work. Each bucket has to be hauled out by hand, while frequently the men have to come up out of the excavation while the timbers of the caisson are driven deeper.

NEW-JERSEY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Twenty-first Annual Meeting to be Held in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 29.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the State Sanitary Association will be held in the Brighton Casino here Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7. The programme gives promise of an interesting and instructive meeting.

The Baron Nils Posse, author of the Swedish system of gymnastics, and director of the Posse Gymnasium, Boston, Mass., will speak on the "Hygienic Supervision of School Children."

Dr. B. Meade Bolton, Chief of the Bacteriological Department of the Philadelphia Board of Health, will speak on "Bacteriological Diagnosis, its Sanitary Relations."

State Geologist Smock will read a paper on "Artesian Sources of Public Water Supplies in New-Jersey."

Other papers will be read by members of the association and others.

The principal officers of the association are: President—Dr. David C. English, New-Brunswick; First Vice President—Shippen Wallace, Burlington; Second Vice President—James Owen, Montclair; Recording Secretary—Dr. Daniel Strock, Camden; Corresponding Secretary—Prof. J. M. Watson, Elizabeth; Treasurer—George W. Howell, Morristown; Chairman Executive Council—Superintendent Vernon L. Darvey, East Orange.

Rudolph Aronson Home Again.

Rudolph Aronson arrived home from Europe yesterday on the steamship Lucania. He brought a scenic model, prompt-book, orchestra score, costumes, properties, and other accessories for the production of "Gentleman Joe," which he secured in London from Arthur Roberts for production at the Bijou some time in January.

"Gentleman Joe" will soon have its 300th performance in the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and Mr. Aronson is very enthusiastic in praise of it.

James T. Powers will have the leading role in the production here.

Would-Be Stabber Badly Hurt.

Frank Gordon, thirty-four years old, has been supported for a year by his brother-in-law, Henry Graham, a saloon keeper, of 274 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. Graham put Gordon out of the house Thanksgiving Day. Gordon returned yesterday, armed with a butcher's knife.

He made three attempts to stab Graham, who used in self-defense a billiard cue. Gordon's head was terribly cut. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, and Graham was arrested.

DANCE AT THE ESSEX COUNTRY CLUB

First of a Series of Five Is Held in Hutton Park, West Orange—Many New-Yorkers Among the Guests.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 29.—One of the fashionable society events of the season in the Oranges was the large dance given at the Essex Country Club in Hutton Park, West Orange, to-night under the patronage of Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. William Barr, Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr, Miss Lillie Page Ely, Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, Mrs. John Pettit, Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.

This was the first of a series of five subscription dances to be held during the season here, and a number of guests from Montclair, Newark, and New-York were present.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Willegerod, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Dyer, Col. and Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Smith, Miss Mary Rollinson, Miss Mary Page, Miss Helen Page, Miss Alice Willegerod.

Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Miss Alice Howell, Miss Agnes O'Gorman, Miss Margaret Yardley, Miss May Minott, Miss Phoebe Rollinson, Miss Georgie Howard, Miss Ruth Small, Mr. and Mrs. D. Axford Van Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Col. and Mrs. George E. P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Eppley, A. Hennington Whitehead, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hallock, Mrs. Charles H. Gillespie, Jr., Mrs. James G. Marshall, Mrs. John Marshall, Miss Bertha Gerhard, Miss Mary R. Scudder, Miss Mary Reynolds, Miss Lulu Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. T. Newton Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. William Leonard, Mrs. Herbert Atha, Mrs. William Aborn.

Miss Elisabeth Loutrel, Mrs. A. B. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Thomas F. Kingman, Miss Nellie Kingman, Mrs. Henry F. Hitch, Miss Silvia Hitch, Miss Dodd, Mrs. C. Edward Billqvist, Mrs. E. White Adams, Miss Julia Adams, Mrs. Lyon, Miss Katrina Lyon, the Misses Chur, Mrs. Robert Ward, Miss Ward, Mrs. J. M. C. Morrow, Mrs. J. Hammond Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, Miss Daisy Graves, Edward H. Graves, Samuel Minott, Stanley Ward, Stephen M. Smith, Kurtz Eppley, William D. Willegerod, Farnham Yardley, Arthur C. Zimmermann, Percy Griffen.

SUPERINTENDENT SMITH ACCUSED

Mr. Stover Declares that His Company Was Unfairly Treated—Investigation to be Made.

J. W. Stover, President of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, appeared before the Fire Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon to press charges against Superintendent Smith of the Telegraph Bureau, whom he accused of having unfairly treated his company in the matter of bids for supplying fire alarm boxes.

Mr. Stover asserted that in a recent competition his company had been made to bid on complete boxes, while other companies had bid on incomplete. He further claimed to have seen in Mr. Smith's letter book a copy of a letter to his company which his company had never received, and which he did not believe had ever been sent.

A copy of Mr. Stover's letter of Nov. 22, detailing the charges and stating that unless his company could receive assurances of fair treatment it would refuse to bid in the future, was read and Mr. Stover was asked if he could give the date or substance of the letter which he said had never been sent. He was unable to do this.

An examination of Superintendent Smith's letterbook failed to show any such letter.

Superintendent Smith on examination said that the bid of Mr. Stover's company had been about $20 higher than that of the lowest bidder, both for the complete instrument.

Mr. Smith also said the reason Mr. Stover had not been asked to compete in the last bid was that his company had signified its intention of not bidding on work of the class called for.

Mr. Stover denied this; and Mr. Smith charged that Mr. Stover had said he (Smith) must be gotten out of the department. President La Grange said a thorough investigation would be made.

LITCHFIELD ESTATE MAY BE SOLD

Judge Clement Refuses to Restrain Brooklyn from Getting Tax Arrears.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Chief Justice Clement gave judgment in favor of the City of Brooklyn, on the application of Edward H. Litchfield for an injunction to restrain the city from selling the Litchfield estate for arrears of taxes.

The case has been in the courts for some time. The arrearages amounted to nearly $1,000,000, of which Mr. Litchfield paid, under protest, last Spring, $250,000. There remains unpaid about $750,000.

Counsel for the Litchfield estate succeeded in getting a stay for twenty days. This stay will temporarily prevent Register of Arrears Hinrichs from selling the property.

Mr. Hinrichs will sell, Dec. 11, property in arrears for taxes prior to 1894. This sale will be of property situated in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards. Included in it is the property of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company and the Brooklyn-Union Elevated Railroad Company. The city has a claim of $6,744.43 against the Kings County Road, and $10,707.79 against the Brooklyn-Union Road.

FOUND A REEF NOT ON THE CHART

The Russian Steamship Regulus Grounded Near Cape Gracias.

The Russian steamship Regulus, Capt. Forssell, which arrived yesterday from Livingston, Central America, was ashore for ten hours Nov. 11, on a reef, fifteen miles northeast of Cape Gracias. The location of the reef is not correctly shown on the chart, and the Regulus ran aground where the chart showed deep water.

The steamer was light, and had neither ballast nor cargo, so in order to lighten her it was necessary to jettison forty-two tons of bunker coal. She then floated, without sustaining any apparent injury.

Capt. Forssell yesterday said that he had just taken an observation before the steamer struck, and knew his position exactly. The officers of a British gunboat afterward told him the chart was known to be defective.

CAPT. HEALY ON WAITING ORDERS

The Commander of the Bear Reported to be in Poor Health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Carlisle to-day detached Capt. Michael A. Healy from the command of the revenue cutter Bear, and placed him on waiting orders.

Capt. Healy is said to be in poor health, and unless his condition improves it is not probable that he will again be assigned to active duty.

The Bear is now at San Francisco. Second Lieut. Chester M. White of the Bear, who recently forwarded his resignation to the Treasury by telegraph, arrived here Wednesday, and, after an interview with Assistant Secretary Hamlin, withdrew his resignation. Lieut. White was then detached from the Bear, and has been ordered to report to the Boston station for duty. Lieut. White has not withdrawn his charges against Capt. Healy, and so far Capt. Healy's answer to the charges has not been received here.

Rockaway Beach in Darkness.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Nov. 29.—The employes of the Rockaway Beach Electric Light Company, having become tired of working without remuneration, stopped their labor, and the village is in darkness. Nearly every hotel and store on the beach depended on electric lights for illumination, and the shutting off of the current has brought gloom down on the place.

The workmen appointed a committee to wait upon Superintendent Diamond, but its members could not find him.

By trifling with a Cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Throat ails and Lung affections.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

There will be many teas to-day, at which some charming young women are to make their bow to society, and there will also be two entertainments in aid of charities in which a large number of society people are interested. The tea and sale of fancy articles from 2 to 10 o'clock in the Waldorf in aid of the Helpers Devoted to Gratuitous Work for the Destitute Sick and Poor will undoubtedly bring out a large number of representatives of the social world. The ballroom of the hotel will be transformed into a bower of flowers. The booths and tables will be in charge of many prominent society women, whose names were given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The annual dance and doll sale in aid of the Virginia Memorial and Jewell Day Nurseries will take place to-day in the ballroom at Sherry's. Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge has for several years devoted a large portion of her time toward promoting the interests of these nurseries. As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the afternoon will be devoted to the children, and the evening to dancing by the young people. The dolls will be sold at the regular prices asked in the shops. Among those who will have charge of tables are Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. Charles F. Francklyn, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Miss Kate Rogers, Mrs. Robert Waller, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, assisted by Mrs. Frederick Schenck, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Miss Katherine Duer, Miss Randolph, Miss Woodward, Miss Fair, Miss Ives, Miss Meyers, Miss Brewster, Miss Edwards, Miss Adee, and Miss Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Marie Lloyd Spencer, and Mrs. Spencer's mother, Mrs. James Edward Barnes of Boston, will sail for Europe the latter part of December. They are going abroad to attend the marriage in Paris, early in January, of Mrs. Spencer's sister, Miss Ethel Johnston Barnes, to Charles Hoffman of Chicago. Miss Barnes has been spending two years in the French capital, where she went to complete her musical studies.

Warner Van Norden will give a tea this afternoon at his home, 14 West Forty-eighth Street, for the purpose of introducing his daughter, Miss Emma Van Norden, to society. The drawing rooms will be prettily decorated with white roses, and there will be a number of young women to assist in receiving.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, which will be the sixth of the series, will take place on the evening of Dec. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston of 18 West Tenth Street will give a large reception on the afternoon of Dec. 7, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

One of the débutantes to-day will be Miss Pfarrius, whose mother, Mrs. Ernst Pfarrius of 57 West Seventieth Street, will give a large tea this afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock. The house will be elaborately decorated with flowers, and there will be music by a large orchestra, and an elaborate collation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. McLean of 2,122 Fifth Avenue have returned to town for the Winter.

A series of five dances at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms has been organized by Mrs. Horace P. Clark, Mrs. John W. Green, Mrs. Otto H. Leyd, Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Robert H. Pettigrew, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Dimond, and Mrs. M. L. Lockwood. The dates for the dances are Dec. 6 and 20, and January 3, 17, and 31.

Mrs. Edward Bruce gave a musicale tea yesterday afternoon at her apartments in the Endicot, 101 West Eighty-first Street. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Kensett, Miss Clagett, Miss Marshall, and Miss Mary Marshall.

Miss Kennedy of 40 Fifth Avenue has returned to town from Murray Bay, where she spent the Summer and Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mars, Mr. and Miss Field, and Mr. Laimbeer, all of New-York, and Miss Thompson of Baltimore are among the members of a house party being entertained by Miss Mabel Sard, daughter of Grange Sard of Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. James Seligman, formerly of 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, are now residing at 40 West Seventy-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepard of 20 East Fifty-fifth Street have returned to town from Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thebaud Maxwell have returned from their wedding journey, and have taken apartments at the Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Wright, who have been in Europe for the past eight weeks, and who spent the greater portion of the time in Germany, will spend a month in London visiting friends before returning to New-York. They will spend several weeks at St. Augustine, Fla., late in the Winter.

Mrs. John J. Walsh, assisted by her nieces, the Misses Kirby, will give a musicale for the benefit of the Home for Consumptives, at her home, 6 East Ninety-third Street, on the evening of Dec. 12. The tickets already disposed of closely approach the limit necessarily placed on the number salable.

The first meeting of the Knickerbocker Riding Club will be held at Durland's Academy on the evening of January 23.

It is understood that the marriage of Miss Catharine Burnett to Robert Jewett Mercur of Buffalo will take place early next year. Miss Burnett is a daughter of Gen. Henry Lawrence Burnett and his first wife. Since Gen. Burnett's marriage with Miss Agnes Suffern Taller, Miss Burnett has spent the greater portion of her time at her grandmother's house at Canandaigua, N. Y. Mr. Mercur is a nephew of the late Judge Mercur of Philadelphia, and is related to Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. The wedding promises to be one of the most brilliant that Western New-York has known for a long time, and it is expected that the ceremony will be performed by Bishop Coxe, assisted by several other members of the Protestant Episcopal clergy.

A tea was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. J. Wells Champney, of 96 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Miss Grace White, daughter of Mr. John S. White of the Berkeley School. Miss White's engagement to Mr. Mitchell, a young Englishman, has just been announced. She is a graduate of Vassar College, and Mrs. Champney is President of the Vassar Alumnae Association. Many of Miss White's classmates at Vassar were present at the tea, as well as her other friends in this city. Miss Maria Mitchell Champney, President of the Vassar Athletic Association, was among those present, being home for the Thanksgiving holidays. Some delightful old English songs were given by Miss Humbert.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, who are at present occupying apartments at the Brunswick, will sail for England very soon with the intention of making an extended coaching trip. PATRIARCH.

COMING EVENTS.

—Annual doll sale and dance in aid of Virginia Memorial and Jewell Day Nurseries, Sherry's, to-day, morning, afternoon, and evening.

—Prof. Bickmore's lecture on "Niagara and the St. Lawrence," American Museum of Natural History, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—Garrick Club "smoker," 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, to-night, 9:30 o'clock.

Jersey City Librarian Resigns.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 29.—George W. Cole, Librarian of the Free Public Library, resigned to-day because of ill health. Miss Esther Burdick, the Assistant Librarian, will act as Librarian without appointment, so that it is probable Mr. Cole will resume his position when he is restored to health.

HANGED HIMSELF IN A HOTEL

Levy Left an Open Letter Apologizing to the Landlord and Arranging for His Funeral.

Leopold Levy, a bookkeeper, who lived at 1,670 Lexington Avenue, and was Secretary of King David's Lodge, No. 26, United Order Friendly Sons of Israel, committed suicide yesterday in Crook's Hotel, 114 Park Row, by hanging himself. He had written to a friend announcing his intention, and this letter was the means of Levy's death being discovered.

He also left a letter addressed "To Whom It May Concern," which ran as follows:

The landlord will kindly excuse the trouble I cause, and please have the persons I name in the annexed slip notified at once. These three men I fraternally request to arrange for my funeral, to take place in my lot, No. 4, in the cemetery of the lodge hereby named.

The two latter named are distinctly authorized and requested to have my body conducted to an undertaker's, from where the funeral shall go on. I earnestly direct that everything shall proceed in this modest way; coffin at the humble Jewish rite, and all pertaining accordingly.

My further desire is that no particular hurry be used to inform my family, especially I do not wish to have it appear the next morning in any petty paper that its reporter was the first to bring the news.

Being sickness in my family, I felt obliged to spare them the horror of a suicide, therefore chose this way of departure. I caused them anxiety and grief enough during lifetime, so that I have to make every effort to have it prevented after my death.

The books and papers of the lodges for which I acted as Secretary are consigned to two reliable friends and brothers. The former are conscientiously kept, and posted from the first day up to date. All accounts will be found scrutinizingly correct, and for the balances of payments made to me lately outside the meetings I provided full equivalents as I have always done.

All members of my family being of tender constitution, I again request to save all unnecessary excitement, and as none of them will be allowed by the physician or myself to attend my funeral, I hereby make directions to have it executed from outside.

All expenses will be promptly paid, but please arrange everything as simply as possible.

Take me to an undertaker's place, and please advise F. Weil, 630 Fifth Street, and Julius A. Levy of 1,961 Third Avenue.

In the room were found a bottle of poison and some rubber tubing.

SUPPER FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN

Over Four Hundred Have a Thanksgiving Feast at St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission—More to be Fed To-night.

Unemployed men to the number of 450 were given a Thanksgiving supper at St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, in East Forty-second Street, last evening. The supper consisted of huge turkey sandwiches, great bowls of coffee, fruit, and pumpkin and mince pies.

The doors of the mission were opened at 7:30 o'clock, and about 600 men of all ages and nationalities, who had been waiting in the street, made a rush to enter the place. When 450 had found seats the doors were closed, and no more were admitted, the seating capacity being limited to that number.

In the gallery and on the platform were 500 men and women, all friends and patrons of the mission, who watched the serving of the supper. Among the visitors on the platform were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

After the men had found seats, they first listened to an organ recital by Prof. Hayden. Then came the supper, which was distributed to the men in their seats by members of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. One of the brothers offered sandwiches to the visitors on the platform, but only a few, including Mrs. Vanderbilt, accepted them, having just come from their dinners.

Many of the men who were fed put a portion of what was given to them in their pockets, evidently with the intention of taking it home. The supper was followed by an address by Col. H. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the mission, who urged the men to become Christians. He said that a man walking the streets had a reason to be thankful that he had no money to take him into a drunkard's hell. He had never known a man who honestly loved the Saviour, he said, to be out of a job for thirty days.

A number of the mission workers also made brief remarks.

A collection amounting to considerably over $600 was taken up, and will be used to defray the expenses of a similar dinner next year at Thanksgiving time.

Col. Hadley announced that there would be a supper to-night for all unemployed men who could not get into the mission last night.

MRS. LYNCH'S TESTIMONY CHANGED

A Verdict of Death from Unknown Causes Is the Result.

At the inquest yesterday into the cause of the death of nine-months-old Arthur Lynch, who was said to have been killed by his father, James Lynch, when he was intoxicated, the testimony of Mrs. Lynch differed from that made to the Coroner at the time of the baby's death.

Mrs. Lynch yesterday said she had left her husband of her own accord, and that, instead of having driven her out, he had entreated her to come back. She said that after her husband had gone up stairs she heard a noise and found the child injured, but omitted the statement which she had formerly made, that Lynch had thrown the child at her.

Mrs. Gibson, with whom Mrs. Lynch staid, was the only other witness. She testified that at the time, Lynch had said that he had fallen while carrying the child, and that injuries received in this way caused the child's death. The witness also testified to having heard the noise of the fall.

The jury found that the child had died from injuries received in an unknown manner, and Coroner Fitzpatrick held Lynch to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN HERE AGAIN

The English Writer on Her Way to California.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the author of "Ships That Pass In the Night," is again a visitor to this country, having arrived here yesterday from England on the steamship Lucania.

She was dressed in a fashionable dark-brown skirt and waist, and wore a dainty black bonnet. She is short and fragile-looking.

"I am writing a new book," she said to a reporter. "The scene is laid in England. I have not decided on the title yet. In a few days I shall start for California to visit friends. I am not going to become an American citizen, but I like America and Americans. I have many dear friends here."

On leaving the Lucania, she said she did not know what hotel she would go to, but would think the matter over on the way up town.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GIFTS FOR THE AMERICAN GIRL.

It is delightful, now that you have time—Christmas a month or so away—to see how many beautiful, practical things we make for the American girl. Instead of a single description we are inclined to give you a list:

DESKS (charming, old-fashioned pieces, rich as you please).
TOILET TABLES (exquisitely dainty—wood and work).
ODD CHAIRS (styles of centuries back).
TEA TABLES (the modern young girl has one in her room).
WORK TABLES (inlaid or carved).
CABINETS (for "collections").

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
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NEAR BROADWAY.

Once your selection of overcoat or suit is made, you'll almost think we object to selling them, so rigorously are the clothes scrutinized—first by the salesman, then by the superintendent, who in turn calls a fitter to correct the least fault.

We want to sell clothes, but we want to sell them right, "Your money back if you want it" says so.

Stores close at six o'clock.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Coroner Fitzpatrick held an inquest yesterday to determine the cause of the death of Mrs. Gertrude A. Lyons, who died at the Murray Hill Hotel Aug. 31. Chemical analysis had shown that death was not due to absorption of prussic acid in a liniment, as was thought at the time, and the jury brought in a verdict of death from "heart failure and convulsions."

—At the men's mass meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, S. C. K. Rutnam, a high caste Brahmin, will give an address to young men. A musical programme will be rendered by Ernest E. Andureau, flute soloist, and the Association Male Quartet. All men are cordially invited.

—John Shaunessy, a laborer, of 69 Vandam Street, died at his home Thursday night from injuries he received Wednesday while at work in the hold of the steamer Umbria.

—The annual meeting of the management of the New-York Home for Convalescents will be held at the home, 435 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Monday, at 10:30 A. M.

—The Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Jane Gaston's will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. She died Nov. 22 in her home, 847 McDonough Street. The estate is valued at $100,000. She leaves $25,000 to the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church to pay the mortgage. The balance of the estate is bequeathed to her relatives.

—William H. Smith, convicted of grand larceny in the first degree in obtaining from a Mrs. Morris $2,100 on false pretenses, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and eight months by Justice Cullen, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday.

—Joseph Pine, eighteen years old, of 71 Sackett Street, while working on one of the subways of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company yesterday, was severely burned by an explosion of gas. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—In order to clear up as much as possible the criminal business of Brooklyn, Judge Moore will hold daily sessions in the Court of Sessions, and Justice Clement of the City Court will preside at a Court of Oyer and Terminer.

—County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor yesterday sold $2,000,000 of the county public driveway and parkway fund loan bonds. The New-York Life Insurance Company took the entire issue at 107.54.

—Michael Engert, seventy-nine years old, of 779 Grand Street, was struck yesterday by a trolley car and received internal injuries. He was taken home in an ambulance.

—A bazaar will be held the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 4, 5, and 6 in the Parish House of the Church of the Incarnation, 84 Quincy Street.

Westchester County.

—The Radford property in Yonkers was sold yesterday at referee's sale. One plot of 7.4 acres in South Broadway was sold to Surrogate Theodore Silkman for $50,000; that at 40 and 42 Palisade Avenue went to Walter Radford for $24,050, and that at 44 and 46 Palisade Avenue to Elizabeth B. Radford for $23,500.

—A mass meeting was held last evening in New-Rochelle to protest against paying $1.85 a thousand feet for gas. Addresses were made by H. S. Clarke, Stephen Baldwin, and G. S. Carlisle. The Secretaries of the meeting were Walter W. Bell, John Gimm, and George T. Davis, Jr.

—The new stone arch bridge on the Boston Post Road over Mamaroneck Creek, between Mamaroneck and Rye Neck, has been completed, and will be open for travel in a day or two. It has been necessary for several months to make a long detour in going from one village to the other.

—A new steam propeller is being built at Tottenville, S. I., for the Yonkers and Palisade Ferry Company. David Murray is to be the Captain. It will be 85 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, with two decks. It will carry both passengers and freight.

—The December term of the Circuit Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer will begin in the Court House, White Plains, Monday, Dec. 2, Justice William J. Gaynor presiding. There are 148 causes noticed for trial on the calendar.

—The Westchester County Court of Sessions yesterday adjourned until Monday, Dec. 16, when it will resume work. In the meantime the Circuit Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held.

—The Apawamis Club of Rye will give its annual dinner Dec. 13 in the clubhouse at Rye. The speakers will be George E. Jardine, J. S. Wise, and J. Kendrick Bangs.

—An entertainment and social was given last evening by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Methodist Church for the benefit of the church.

—A new time table will go into effect on the New-York and Hudson River Railroad at midnight to-night.

Langerman's Sentence Postponed.

Walter S. Langerman, who was convicted on Tuesday of assaulting Barbara Aub, came before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions yesterday, for sentence, but, contrary to expectations, he was remanded till Monday, the Recorder saying that he had reasons for the action which he did not wish to give. Mr. Hare, counsel for Langerman, moved for a new trial and a stay of execution, but his motions were denied.

Hoboken's Council Threatened.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 29.—Peter Baumann, a Hoboken saloon keeper, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. In passing sentence Judge Hudspeth was particularly severe upon the Hoboken Common Council.

"It is about time," said he, "that the Council of the City of Hoboken should stamp out these places and not be automatons any longer. If the Council does not act the court will."

Volks Garten Victim Identified.

One of the bodies taken from the ruins of the Volks Garten fire on the Bowery was identified yesterday as that of Philip Callahan. His mother identified the body at the Morgue. Callahan was a harnessmaker. He lived at 46 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, the address on the letter in his pocket.

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THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES

Is universally recognized as a model Newspaper. It is always clean, bright, and newsy. Everybody is certain to find something of peculiar personal interest somewhere in its thirty-two pages. In addition to all the news of the world here are a few of the special features which will be found in to-morrow's splendid issue:

A STUPENDOUS FRAUD
Thousands of dollars gathered in by a religious fakir.

FINE NEW GAMES AND TOYS
Now ready for distribution by the agents of Santa Claus. In the modern wonderland. Millions spent for the amusement and instruction of children. Minds active and hands busy all the time.

OUR ARMENIAN NEIGHBORS
There are about 10,000 of them in this country, chiefly carpet and rug makers. Among them are silk weavers, shoemakers, and wiremakers. Numbers employed in New-Jersey factories.

EAST BROADWAY'S TRADE
Beginning to be pretentious in the wholesale lines. Stores in old-time residences. Possession taken by another race of traders. Sights and signs that would make some old-timers stare.

FROM TURKEY TO MONKEY
Thanksgiving Day thoughts at the Cattle Show. Some worthy animals not there. Aristocrats among pigs. The cow and the Brahmin. Something about old cheese. Monkeys as counterfeit detectors.

CUSTOMS OF THE TIBETANS
How China takes a hand in making and unmaking lamas. The varied types found in Tibet. Earrings, charms, snuff, hats, brick tea, tea churn, toilet, rosaries, superstitions. The many prayer wheels.

SEEN IN DECEMBER SKIES
Journeyings of the sun and other heavenly bodies during the month. Astronomical Winter soon begins. On Dec. 21 Old Sol begins his six months' journey in our direction. The moon's five phases.

ALL ABOUT RING MAKING
Millions of them manufactured in this country each year. Where they all go it is hard to say. No country in the world makes and sells so many rings as the United States. Few imported.

HOME RULE AND JOURNALS
Effect of the Irish agitation on the press of Great Britain. Quarrels of parties and organs. Conservative estimate of the expenditure which went to the advantage of printers and manufacturers.

GERMAN ARTISTS HONORED
Andreas Achenbach and the patriotism of Adolf Menzel. Gold medals at the international. American artists sail under foreign flags. Civis Romanus sum and characteristics of a Minister.

A GARDEN OF RICHES
Peace, prosperity, and progression in the Nicaraguan Republic. President Zelaya's successful rule. What the Diaz of the Central American States is accomplishing in the railway development of the country.

THE TRIAL OF COL. COIT
The attempt to punish him for upholding the law. The Washington Court House riot. A persecution which is denounced throughout Ohio and only upheld by the people of Fayette County.

ON AN ISLE OF SKULLS
Once the home of a vigorous race of Indians. Filled with scientific treasures. The last survivor on the Channel Islands, off the California coast, has now been dead over forty years.

THE WHEEL AS A REFORMER
What one woman's bicycle has taught her about clothes. Rational dress comes naturally. Detailed recital of the evolution of a bicycle outfit. Easy to duplicate this experience. Helpful suggestions.

IN THE WORLD OF ART
The exhibitions of the week and general art gossip. Fine educational opportunities. Instructive collections. The late Calvert Vaux. A Chicago sculptor wins the Reinhart Roman Scholarship.

PATTERNED AFTER TAMMANY
Chinese organization which has embraced the Tiger. Its object is to cultivate a strong opposition to the traditional policy of government by scholarships.

INSURING A NATION
What the United States must do before the country is adequately policed. Written for THE TIMES by Mr. Robert W. Chambers.

PUDDIFOOT'S "GOSPIL CART"
The first installment of the unhappy experiences of a New-England farmer in his attempts to convert the countryside.

GERMAN AND JEWISH CLUBS
What is on the tapis in the social circles of these amusement-loving people. Some of the features are of an extraordinary order.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
Will contain a critical review of the recent production of "Tristan und Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera

Saturday
November 30-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE

Druggists Try to Sell Inferior Articles in Place of Patent Medicines.

DANGER OF GETTING IMPURE DRUGS

Preparations That Are "Just as Good" Will Seldom Stand the Test—Great Care Taken by the Large Manufacturers.

When a man asks, in a drug store, for a patent medicine, and is put off with the reply that the druggist has another article, made by himself, which is not only better, but cheaper, than the original medicine wanted, the customer is being made the victim of substitution, and often of deception.

This is the charge that is made by the manufacturers of medicines from secret recipes against the keepers of drug stores, whose practice it is to sell preparations at the lowest possible price, irrespective of the quality of the article sold. There are to-day in the United States twenty manufacturers of patent medicines who spend between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 a year among them in advertising their wares. One of these twenty said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"We are confronted with the serious problem of how to prevent the keepers of drug stores from palming off some preparation of their own in place of the goods which we guarantee as being pure and wholesome, and which we put up in original packages, with our name and trade-mark on them."

"It stands to reason that no large and profitable sale can be obtained for a patent medicine, unless it has merit behind it. The advertiser merely makes known the qualities of the article which he has to sell, and his profits come out of the steady demand by retail customers, who find by experience that the article is what it is represented to be.

"But the large advertiser of a patent medicine has also all the advantages of manufacturing on an enormous commercial scale. He makes sure that the drugs he uses are absolutely pure, and he is able to buy them at the lowest price, because of the quantity which he takes. His laboratory is spotlessly clean, and every part of the process of manufacture is checked and supervised with the utmost care, in order that the article may always have the same appearance and taste.

"Then the value of practice in making any particular line of goods upon such a large scale teaches each manufacturer all the possible economies which do not affect the quality of the article. His secret methods of blending and mixing the drugs which he uses are often worth a large fortune in themselves, and imitators have to leave out essential portions of the medicine in order to be able to turn out an article which can compete with the original in cost.

"The evils of substitution are great and growing. We ascribe them to the practice which prevails among certain keepers of drug stores of cutting prices until the patent medicines are either sold at a cent or two of profit or at no profit at all. There is the constant pressure upon the retailer to substitute an inferior article upon which there is a living profit.

"We, who are manufacturers, believe that the public ends in getting a pure article would be served best by the druggist's charging a fair profit upon every proprietary article or patent medicine, and we also believe that it is to our own interest as manufacturers that the druggist should be under no temptation to substitute any article for the particular one for which a public demand has been created, first by advertising its existence and second by the results which a trial of the article ought to give in promoting its general use.

"There are three distinct classes concerned in solving this problem. These are the manufacturers, the wholesalers, and the retailers. The attitude of the manufacturers I have already explained to you. The wholesalers are practically careless as to what becomes of the goods so long as they sell them. They have recently made a proposition to us to sell only to them, with the intention on their part that they will do what they can to protect the retailers from cutting by only selling to those who will agree not to cut prices below a certain figure.

"At present, some manufacturers of patent medicines sell as much to retailers as they do to wholesalers, and we would have considered very seriously the proposition made by the wholesalers without reaching any unanimous conclusion.

"It would be very inadvisable for some of us to break off our connections with retail houses simply to oblige the wholesalers, if the wholesalers could give us a definite return, such as a positive engagement that no patent medicines would be sold to retailers who cut prices on them below a certain limit, then it would be worth our while to make such a compact with them.

"As a matter of fact, however, the wholesalers sell to any one who pays them the price they ask. I do not mean to say this of all wholesale houses, but if one house does it, the result is as bad as if they all did it. We are in the difficulty of not knowing which of the 200 wholesale houses to which we sell goods is not keeping faith with us, and at present I confess I see no chance of the wholesalers making an iron-clad compact between themselves to restrict the sale of patent medicines to retail houses which will agree to sell patent medicines and proprietary articles at a living profit.

"There is one aspect of the sale of substituted goods in which the public ought to be keenly concerned. There are many non-secret manufacturers of drugs in this country who will put up an imitation of a patent medicine with the name and label of the local druggist who sells it upon every package. Now, the druggist who buys these goods has no guarantee that they are pure, and as a matter of fact they are frequently adulterated with comparatively harmless drugs which cost much less than the real drug. The manufacturer would not care to sell them of these goods would not care to sell them under his own name as pure because it would injure his reputation. The druggist, if he put them up himself, would probably not have the skill or the deliberate dishonesty to substitute cheap drugs for dear ones. But by this shifting of responsibility the fraud upon the public is lost sight of, because the manufacturer says it is none of his business, and the druggist, though he buys at cheaper prices than he knows the goods can be made for, does not care to inquire too curiously into their purity.

"All that we want to accomplish by any combination or arrangement which we may make is to force the retail druggist to be absolutely honest with his patrons. He may keep our patent medicines or not, as he pleases, but we want to insist that where any particular patent medicine is asked for, the druggist will give the genuine article without endeavoring to lead the public astray, either by suggesting that he keeps a superior article at a cheaper price or by making adverse comments on our goods in order to disparage them with the view of making some future sale of an article of his own."

George Seabury, President of the State Pharmaceutical Association, of Seabury & Johnston, who control the sale of a large number of well-known proprietary articles and patent medicines, said:

"Fifteen years ago, when this practice of cutting the price of drugs became general, I predicted what would happen. I said it would lead to the adulteration of drugs on a large scale. That is emphatically true to-day.

"The patent medicines play only a small part in this general revolution of the drug business. If a druggist sells patent medicines at or near cost that is in one sense his own business. But he must recoup himself by larger profits on other articles, and in the universal rage for cheapness he does this by selling adulterated drugs at the price of pure drugs.

"This concerns acutely the physician and his patients. It has driven the physician in some cases to private dispensing, which is wrong, because, although he knows the effects of drugs, he is no judge of their purity.

"On the other hand, patients are allowed to die through the doctors not having their prescriptions filled with pure drugs of the standard pharmaceutical strength. I remember some years ago, while I was endeavoring to get a pure-drug law passed in the State of Virginia, an accident happened which caused the law to be passed without further question.

"A doctor was called in to see a patient in a small village, and he went out and bought some laudanum. He gave his patient ten drops and watched for the proper effect of the drug. None appeared, so he gave fifteen more, and finally gave thirty drops before he could see that the opium in the mixture was having its characteristic effect. He concluded that the laudanum was only about half strength, and told the nurse that if the patient awoke during the night he should have a certain quantity of the drug.

"After the doctor had gone away, the nurse went out to get more laudanum, and found none at the store where the doctor had got it. She went to another store and bought some, which, unfortunately, turned out to be full strength. The patient awoke, she gave him the same dose as she had seen the doctor give him, and the patient died of the effects of the opium. No one was directly responsible for this accident, but it shows the absolute necessity of selling drugs of all kinds only through the hands of competent men.

"Drugs are not like dry goods, or shoes, or clothes, or horses, or machinery. We can find out by continued use the value of any of these articles, and we are thus able to protect ourselves against fraud. But drugs are only used once, and then to effect some definite object. If the drug is not pure, or is not of the proper strength, the doctor who prescribes it is thrown out in his calculations, and the patient may suffer irreparable injury.

"In no other civilized country in the world but this is there anything like free trade in the sale of drugs. In Germany there is only one druggist to so many inhabitants. In France the druggist is kept under strict regulations by the State. Even in England, where free trade is a national characteristic, the druggist has his limits, and is promptly punished if any attempt at adulteration is found.

"We mean this year to try to get the Legislature to give our association the same power to take action against fraudulent druggists as the County Medical Association has to bring quack doctors who practice without a diploma into court. When we get this power we shall pursue adulterators to the uttermost limit.

"But the druggists, in turn, should be protected from the cut-throat competition of incompetent outsiders. They owe a duty to the community to keep pure drugs of standard strength, and this duty should be strictly construed against them, to the extent of making them responsible for the goods which they sell.

"I certainly think that all patent medicines and all proprietary articles which have a medical origin should be included in the list of things which druggists alone should have the right to sell. Not until this is done shall we be able to protect the doctor in his efforts to heal disease and protect the public in its purchases of medicines which really are what they now often only purport to be."

Mr. Seabury thought that limiting the sale of medicines of all kinds to qualified druggists would go very far in the direction of remedying the evils complained of by the great patent-medicine manufacturers.

THE RIGHT TO TAX DOCK PROPERTY

Gen. O'Brien and President Barker Differ as to Liability of Structures Built on Leased City Water Fronts.

President Barker of the Tax Department and Gen. E. C. O'Brien, President of the Dock Department, had a spirited discussion in the Mayor's office yesterday over a proposition to tax structures built by lessees on water front property owned by the city, so that the Tax Department may assess it all for purposes of taxation.

President O'Brien some days ago prepared a statement showing that this new departure was open to the criticism that the city would not be keeping good faith with many of its valuable tenants along the water front, and that it would further be construed as heaping an additional burden upon the already overladen commerce of this port.

The two Presidents had never met each other before. When Mr. Barker entered the Mayor's office to attend a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Gen. O'Brien was talking with the Mayor. The Mayor called Mr. Barker over and introduced him to Gen. O'Brien.

Gen. O'Brien referred to a letter sent to the Dock Department by Mr. Barker asking for a list of permits for the erection of structures upon city water front property, and intimated that he did not believe the Tax Department had any right to demand the information.

Mr. Barker insisted that his department had the right and referred to Section 823 of the Consolidation act to support his contention.

Mr. O'Brien explained to the Mayor that all previous Dock Boards seemed to believe that structures erected on water front property belonging to the city were city property, and, therefore, exempt from taxation. This view, no doubt, was due, he said, to the fact that all such structures revert to the city at the expiration of the leases. He said Section 823 of the Consolidation act required city officers to send a copy of a permit for the erection of a building or structure of any kind on any land, wharf, or pier within the city to the Department of Taxes and Assessment. The present Dock Board had complied with this requirement in the same manner as previous Dock Boards had.

Gen. O'Brien told the Mayor that if it should be thought wise, with reference to property to be leased in the future, to collect a part of the revenue through the Dock Department and part through the Tax Department, that could be done without any bad faith on the part of the city, and although the wisdom of such a course might be open to serious doubts, at least it would relieve the city from the imputation of having exhibited bad faith to some of its most valuable tenants.

To Tax Commissioner Barker and to Corporation Counsel Scott, who came in during the interview, Gen. O'Brien said that if there had been any conference between the Tax Department and the Dock Department prior to the action of the Tax Department, and the Dock Board had been privileged to present the precedents and facts in the case from its point of view, a different light would have been thrown upon the whole matter, and what has now taken the shape of a controversy would have assumed the form of an exchange of business courtesy between the two departments.

Gen. O'Brien will furnish the Corporation Counsel with a formal statement, showing that the precedents established by previous Dock Boards have been followed, and will ask for an opinion as to whether they do not constitute a usage which should be followed by the Dock Board in the future.

President Barker afterward made this statement:

"There is no reason why these lessees should not be taxed and pay their quota of city expenses. As it is now, they have property worth millions, and do not contribute a cent. The expenses of the city are increasing, and we have to look around for more taxable property."

Mr. Barker expressed himself as willing to abide by the decision of the Corporation Counsel.

"President Barker," said Gen. O'Brien, "is in error about the information to be given according to Section 823 of the Consolidation act. We are compelled to give him a record of the permits for buildings, but nothing more. This we have always done. The law was passed in 1859. On Jan. 21, 1881, this department received a letter from the Tax Commissioners containing a copy of Section 823, and asking for a list of permits that had been granted. On Dec. 4, 1885, another letter requested the Board of Docks to furnish the Tax Commissioners with a copy of the lease usually executed for piers and wharves. That is all we ever received from that department on the subject. Why have they waited this long to signify their intention of taxing this property?

"The question resolves itself into this: Can property be the city's for one purpose and at the same time the property of lessees for the purpose of taxation?"

Thought School Site Price Too High.

The Board of Education asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for $20,000 with which to purchase a new school site at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The Controller thought the property was not worth the amount asked for it, and the board did not grant the request.

Union Railway Hearing Postponed.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen was ready to give its final hearing on the application for the revocation of the Union Railway Company's franchise yesterday, but it was postponed until next Friday at the request of counsel for the railway company.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY

Annual Report of the Secretary of War to the President.

NEED OF REORGANIZATION URGED

Recommendations for the Completion of Coast Defenses—Good Results of the Policy of Abandoning Unnecessary Posts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, opens with a suggestive tabular statement of insufficient Congressional appropriations. The actual expenditures for the last fiscal year were $52,987,000, and the appropriations were but $43,466,571. The estimates of the department for the next fiscal year amount to $51,945,000, and indicate a probability of a large deficiency next year. Regarding the action of Congress with relation to the Pay Department, Secretary Lamont says:

A considerable reduction by Congress of the estimates of the Pay Department, which failed to take into consideration various contingencies, and the enactment of extraordinary legislation increasing temporarily the demands upon the pay appropriation without making adequate provision therefor, left the Paymaster General without sufficient funds to meet the army pay roll for the last month of the year.

The situation threatened much hardship among officers and men, who usually rely upon their monthly salaries to pay current expenses. It was averted, however, by an unofficial arrangement under which the necessary amount was advanced to meet these accounts in full, and the assignments of the same are held by the National City Bank of New-York, the Secretary of War having assumed the personal responsibility of guaranteeing their payment. A deficiency appropriation of $24,000, or so much as may be necessary to extinguish the debt, is recommended.

The full strength of the enlisted men in the army is stated at 25,706. The Secretary claims credit for having during the last two years "steadily pursued the policy of restoring officers to their commands and reducing wherever possible the number of those on detached duty." Officers assigned to duty at Washington and at department headquarters have been reduced from sixty-seven to thirty-five, and the officers on recruiting service have been reduced from ninety-eight to thirty-three. Those assigned as military instructors of the National Guard of the States and at military schools have been increased from 92 to 128, and those acting as Indian Agents from 5 to 19.

The Secretary considers that the most essential need of the army to-day is the adoption of the "three-battalion" formation as recommended in his report of 1894. On this point he says:

The proposition outlined contemplates an increase in the number of line officers, involving an increase for salaries of about $200,000. This increase of expenditures should be met and more than overcome by reductions in the expenditures for the staff.

The present chiefs of bureaus in the staff organization of the army are capable and efficient men. They are in every way worthy of the responsible places they occupy and are zealous in the faithful performance of duty. The wisdom, however, of continuing the present system of selection may well be questioned.

There is nothing in the nature of the duties of some of the staff corps that should forbid the presumption that competent officers could be found for those duties in the line or in other branches of the staff. In the case of the Engineer, Ordnance, and Subsistence Departments, whose duties are largely technical, no change from the existing method of filling vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General is suggested, but, in respect to all other staffs, corps, and departments, the class eligible for selection to the head of each should embrace the whole army, line and staff.

The head of each staff corps should, in my judgment, be selected for a term of years, the officer at the expiration of his term to resume duty in his commissioned grade, unless reappointed.

The argument usually advanced in opposition to a reorganization is the fact that existing arrangement as respects subdivision of staff duties accords with the staff organization of the war period.

This objection to change may be disposed of by the statement that the efficient armies of the world have little resemblance, as respects organization, to those maintained thirty years ago. Arms, equipments, systems of evolution, and method of supply have all been radically changed so as to make them conform to the new conditions of armament and the requirements of modern times. The general tendency is the concentration of chief authority, and an organization in each branch so close, thorough, and complete that co-operation can be had from each subordinate.

Secretary Lamont recommends that the act of Oct. 1, 1890, providing for an examination of certain army officers prior to promotion be extended to include field officers. He says the "policy of concentrating the army and abandoning unnecessary posts has not only won the approval of all those acquainted with the lines of progress which conditions have marked out for our army, but is approved by all thoughtful citizens."

Secretary Lamont quotes President Cleveland's message of 1886 in regard to our defenseless sea coasts, and says:

The various factors in the scheme of defense have now been so accurately determined that for the first time it is possible to forecast from what has been accomplished the time and expense required to complete the project with existing facilities. We have established and equipped a gun factory able to turn out yearly thirty-five guns of the types required, or enough to arm the eighteen ports enumerated within ten years. It is complete except as to the provisions for finishing and assembling sixteen-inch guns, the expediency of which is still questioned. We have, moreover, by contract contributed toward the establishment of a private plant for the manufacture of guns, which in time will be able to meet any unusual demand that could not be supplied by the Watervliet gun factory.

We have established a plant for the manufacture of gun carriages which, with the aid of private establishments, can supply the carriages required as rapidly as emplacements for guns and mortars are completed. The development of a satisfactory type of twelve-inch disappearing gun carriages is delaying in the mechanism of coast defense, and, with doubt, American ingenuity will soon supply that desired feature.

But at only three of the eighteen ports under consideration have completed features of defense been established. New-York has two twelve-inch guns and sixteen twelve-inch mortars; San Francisco has one twelve-inch gun and sixteen twelve-inch mortars, and Boston has sixteen twelve-inch mortars in position.

It rests with Congress to determine by its appropriations the period which shall elapse before our coasts shall be put in a satisfactory condition of defense. The amount required for the eighteen ports is about $82,000,000, and the entire work can be completed within ten years.

An interesting feature of the report is the statement of the Secretary that never in its history has the present condition of the army been surpassed. It is better fed, clothed, and housed, and the policy of promoting the personal comfort of the officers and men has resulted in a devotion that is everywhere apparent.

The health record of the army for the year is the best annual statement ever consolidated from the returns of the medical officers, and a very significant decrease shown in the number of court-martials for the year corroborates the reports from all officers of a noteworthy improvement in the morale and discipline of the army.

The Secretary refers to the fact that much attention during the year has been given to the effort to cultivate close relations between the regular army and the State troops.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRAIGNED

Six of the Men Arrested in "The" Allen's Place Held for Grand Jury.

The seven men arrested Wednesday on a charge of conducting a pool room at 146 West Broadway were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Simms in the Jefferson Market Police Court. They were Arthur Moore, Maxwell Kennedy, Edward Williams, Charles Bennett, James Burke, John Howard, and Theodore or "The" Allen, the alleged proprietor of the place.

The detective who made the arrest testified to having entered the room and having bet on horses Tuesday and Wednesday. He pointed out Moore as having made the bet and Kennedy as having announced the odds. Burke and Williams, he said, were doorkeepers, while Allen kept watch on each person who applied for admission.

Howard was discharged, as the detective had not seen him do anything, and the other men were held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail each. Allen and Moore furnished bail. Allen denied under oath having been connected with any pool room.

MR. PHELAN MAY EXPLAIN

Chance Will Be Given Him to Testify About the Riker's Island Crib—President Wilson's Statement.

Commissioner of Accounts Terry yesterday said that an opportunity would in all probability be given to ex-Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan some time next week to tell what he knows about the building of the crib at Riker's Island.

Mr. Phelan recently expressed himself as anxious to tell what he knew about the construction, which he referred to as "a job from the beginning."

Commissioner Terry said that it had been intended from the first to give him a chance to tell all he knew of Dock Department management.

The Riker's Island subject was discussed by the members of the Board of Health yesterday, and President Wilson referred in that connection to a letter which he wrote in the Fall of 1892, in which he said:

"Until proper works for disposing of garbage are erected and in operation in this city or vicinity, it is the opinion in this Board that arrangements other than the present should be made to dispose of the ashes and garbage collected. The proposition to build cribwork around Riker's Island to receive this material is approved, as there are no sanitary objections to the same, and the property of the city would be largely increased thereby. The ashes and garbage could be dumped at this place with safety to the public health, below low-water mark at all seasons of the year, and above low-water mark from Nov. 15 to March 15, care being taken to cover, to a proper depth, with clean earth or ashes all lands made by this work during this period."

This letter, according to President Wilson, was written in answer to a request from a committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asking for the opinion of the Board of Health, at a time when Supervisor of the Port Delehanty had objected to the dumping of garbage in the harbor. Mr. Wilson wrote the letter, in which he also emphasized the necessity of separating and putting in different receptacles ashes and garbage. Mr. Wilson said:

"That was what we wrote in 1892. Had our injunction against piling up the garbage above the low-water mark been carried out, and had the cribs been properly built, there would be no complaint."

MR. SEIDL'S FREEDOM UNCERTAIN

He Tells Why He Cannot Conduct Concerts for the Seidl Society in Brooklyn This Winter.

When it was announced last week in Brooklyn that Anton Seidl would not conduct the concerts for the Seidl Society this Winter there was considerable disappointment in musical circles. Mr. Seidl said yesterday to a reporter:

"I regret exceedingly the misunderstanding that has arisen between the Seidl Society of Brooklyn and myself. In the beginning of the Summer season the Seidl Society seemed undecided about their Winter concerts. The members did not quite know whether they wanted concerts or opera, or both.

"Unfortunately, my engagement with Mr. Grau left me in a position where I could not tell what nights I would be free from conducting opera. There are nights when I am disengaged, but I cannot tell long enough in advance to promise to conduct concerts in Brooklyn.

"I shall endeavor to arrange with the opera management for a concert in Brooklyn in January and one in February. I will conduct more if I receive consent to make these dates.

"The President of the Seidl Society, Mrs. Langford, has sent me a letter, in which she states that members of the Seidl Society have been to her and threatened to bring suit against me. That would be ridiculous, for I have not signed any contract with the society. It was understood, in a friendly way, I suppose, that I would conduct concerts as heretofore."

Mr. Seidl is the principal incorporator of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, which has been incorporated with a capital of $6,000. The other incorporators are all musicians who have been heard in Brooklyn and at Brighton Beach. Of this organization Mr. Seidl said:

"This orchestra will not give any concerts this year. It will next year. We have no plans or programmes, but it is our intention to give a series of high-class concerts in and around New-York."

TICKET SPECULATORS HELD FOR HEARING

Thanksgiving Trouble at the Grand Opera House Brought Into Court.

Augustus Pitou, lessee of the Grand Opera House, and J. Duke Murray, business manager of the theatre, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainants against Owen Gannon of 51 Bedford Street, the ticket speculator who was arrested Thursday night after a small-sized riot in Eighth Avenue.

Gannon was arraigned on two charges, one of selling tickets within the prescribed limit, preferred by J. Duke Murray, and the other for disorderly conduct, preferred by Mr. Pitou. Joseph Moss, who appeared for Mr. Pitou, wanted an examination at once, but Gannon asked that the cases be postponed until Monday afternoon in order that he might procure an attorney.

Magistrate Simms held him in $1,000 on Murray's charge and in $100 on Pitou's charge for examination Monday afternoon.

Milford Dunn of 213 Bleecker Street, the other speculator who was arrested on the complaint of Valentine Schmidt of 94 Greenwich Avenue, was also arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was held in $100 for examination Monday afternoon.

CONVICTED OF CRUELTY TO HER CHILD

Miss Avez Sentenced to Nine Months in the Penitentiary.

Mrs. Bertha Avez of 131 Charles Street was convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions of brutally beating her three-year-old child, Adrienne.

The charge of cruelty was made by Agent William H. King of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who alleged that the child had been beaten, kicked, and choked, and he showed to the Court that her body was covered with bruises. Agent King's attention was called to the case by the neighbors, who had heard the cries of the little one. The mother's defense was that the child had fallen down stairs.

There was a division among the Justices of the court after they had concluded that the woman was guilty. Justice Holbrook, who is presiding, thought she should be sent to the penitentiary for nine months, but Justice Hayes argued that three months would be sufficient.

In imposing the sentence of nine months Justice Holbrook announced that no mercy would be shown to brutal mothers, no matter who they are.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Jackson, Hubert Schenck, Miss Tillie Sondheimer, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Oaks, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lederer.

On the Lucania of the Cunard Line were Miss Beatrice Harraden, Rudolph Aronson, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Bianchi, Count Adolph L. Gyulia, Count Stephen Gyulia, Capt. J. J. Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart, J. Martin White, M. P., and George McDonald.

The Fiddler Played "Annie Laurie."

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—Frank Miller was a prisoner in Judge Mott's court this morning on suspicion of having stolen a second-hand violin. In order to satisfy the Court that he owned the fiddle, Miller played several bars of "Annie Laurie." Whether the Judge was convinced by the playing or was anxious to have it stopped is unknown, but he discharged the man.

More Room for the Appraisers.

Secretary Carlisle has directed that the building at the corner of Hubert and Hudson Streets be rented at $7,000 a year, so as to afford additional facilities for the Appraiser's stores.

STREET RAILWAY INQUIRY

Dr. Albert Shaw in Favor of an Underground Road.

AGAINST LONG-TERM FRANCHISES

He Tells the Assembly Committee that Increased Elevated Railroad Facilities Are Also Needed.

The Assembly Committee appointed to investigate the physical and fiscal conditions of the elevated and surface railroads in this city resumed its sessions yesterday in the Hotel Metropole. Chairman S. F. Nixon called the meeting to order at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dr. Albert Shaw of The Review of Reviews again took the stand.

"Can you tell us the number of people that are daily brought in and taken out of New-York to their business?" asked Arthur C. Wade, counsel for the committee.

"That would be difficult to compute exactly," was Dr. Shaw's reply.

"It is said that over 1,000,000 people are transported to and from this city daily," said Mr. Wade.

"That figure would, in my opinion, be about correct," said Dr. Shaw.

"Will you please tell us something about the London underground railway?"

"The London underground railway was built a long time ago, and before the electric motor system was introduced," said Dr. Shaw. "I would not recommend its adoption. The only advantage is possesses is that it gives rapid transit but it is not taxed by any means to such an extent as our elevated railways, and the distance between the stations is much greater."

Dr. Shaw then told about the newest underground road in London, the South London Railroad, which goes under the bed of the Thames River into South London. He stated that it was an immense improvement over the old underground road.

"The South London Road," he said, "gives real rapid transit, and is a great success in every way."

Dr. Shaw said that the tendency in London was toward a single uniform fare.

"Do they have a single fare?"

"No, Sir. The passenger pays from station to station. Our uniform fare system, in my opinion, is much superior to the graduated system of fares in Europe."

The South London Railroad, Dr. Shaw said, was in the form of two tunnels, which were built regardless of streets. The franchise was granted by Parliament.

"Now, in regard to rapid transit in this city, will you give the committee your views?" asked Mr. Wade.

"In my opinion, there will be a tremendous development in suburban growth during the next eight or ten years," said Dr. Shaw, "and a scheme of rapid transit, in order to be effective, will necessarily be complex. In Vienna they are at present considering an underground electric road as quite necessary. An underground road is also being discussed at Buda-Pesth."

Dr. Shaw also stated that rapid transit was being discussed eagerly in Paris at present. "Underground railroads," he said, "have been discussed by the leading engineers and architects in Paris, and I think the preponderating influence is in favor of an underground inner circuit, with a few radial lines branching out from the inner circuit. There are, however, many leading engineers in Paris who would like to see an elevated railroad on the same system as exists in New-York and Brooklyn.

"There is hardly room enough in this city for surface and elevated roads to cope with the problem of rapid transit, and an underground trunk line proceeding north on Manhattan Island is becoming necessary as a relief for the congested traffic. A modern, improved, well-built underground trunk line would not hurt the elevated lines, would greatly relieve the pressure, and would help to take care of that future growth which we all anticipate here. If there is any city in the world where an underground road would have a fair chance of success it is New-York.

"I firmly believe in the necessity for an underground road in New-York, but at the same time I believe in the necessity for increased facilities for the passenger traffic of the elevated system. It seems to me that the two things are entirely consistent."

"What would you think of the sale of franchises as ferry franchises are sold—that is, a sale for a term of ten years, and then an appraisal and a sale to the highest bidder?" asked Mr. Wade.

"I do not believe in the sale of franchises for long terms of years. I think a limited number of years of maximum life should be named for every franchise, and that no company should obtain a franchise for a long term of years."

In Dr. Shaw's opinion, the City Treasury should obtain a percentage of any profits above a certain dividend, as the Treasury does in Paris.

"Do you think there has been a greater interest recently shown by the people of this State in regard to municipal ownership and copartnership in municipal franchises than there used to be?" asked Chairman Nixon.

"I do, most certainly, both here and all over the United States."

"Do you not think it is unfair to give power to companies to earn from 15 to 25 per cent. on a public franchise?"

"I do, Sir," said Dr. Shaw.

Dr. Shaw then said he was a great believer in publicity. He thinks the more that can be made known regarding the status of corporations, the better off the public will be.

Eli T. Landon, Secretary of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, was then recalled. Mr. Landon at the last session stated that the company had a bonded debt of $900,000, and certificates of indebtedness owned by stockholders to the amount of $1,100,000. In answer to a question yesterday, Mr. Landon admitted that this really amounted to having a dividend of nearly 100 per cent. on certificates of indebtedness. The payment of a dividend is avoided on this amount, although the certificates pay a fixed interest of 5 per cent.

The committee will meet again Tuesday morning, and take up the elevated and cable systems.

DR. RICE AND HIS DAUGHTER FOUND

He Placed Her in a Montreal Seminary and Started for His Home.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 29.—Dr. J. Warren Rice and his daughter Helen have been found. Late last night the relatives of the girl received a telegram from her saying she was in Trafalgar Institute, a young ladies' seminary in Montreal, Canada, and that, after leaving her there, her father at once started back to this city. Nothing has been seen or heard of him here.

The friends of both families are resting more easily with the knowledge of the young girl's safety, feeling that Dr. Rice will return to the city in good time.

The case is to come up in the Court of Chancery at Trenton to-morrow, and it is believed that the doctor will appear in court, but it does not seem probable that he will produce his daughter in court, as has been ordered.

Could Not Wait for Damages.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—John Spangler of 284 West Fourteenth Street, an old resident of Chicago, and a well-known horseman, was found dead Thursday evening. Death was caused by asphyxiation produced by turning on the gas in a small room over the livery stable of his son. Mr. Spangler had suffered from a broken leg, caused by a fall through a hole in a sidewalk, eight months ago, and had been despondent over the injury. He had sued the city for $25,000 on account of the injury, and the case was to have been tried this week.

Young Beresheim in Court.

Jacob Beresheim, the self-confessed boy-murderer of William Krauel, was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Lawyer Frank Moss, in his behalf, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree. He expressed his appreciation of the care the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had taken of the boy. The lawyer was permitted to have a private audience with the boy.

TWO DEPARTMENTS PAID BY CHECK

Controller Palmer's Idea Makes Offices but Bothers Brooklyn Police, Firemen and Tradesmen.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn has made room for two more political henchmen and trouble for two of the largest departments of Brooklyn by deciding that policemen and firemen shall be paid by individual checks. He put the new system into effect Wednesday, and city employes have been trying ever since to straighten out their financial affairs.

This is not the first idea Mr. Palmer has had since he has been Controller. He decided, not long ago, to pay by check, and so made room for more clerks; but he allowed police Captains and foremen of fire companies to take the checks, cash them, and pay their men.

Tradesmen in all parts of the city are protesting at the latest scheme, which requires them to have on hand large sums of money to meet the checks. Mr. Mayer, of Rosenstock & Mayer, who make clothing for the police, said yesterday:

"It is the most outrageous thing I know of, disagreeable and inconvenient alike to the city's servants and to the taxpayers with whom they deal. In collecting my bills, some of which become due monthly, I have had to carry around in my pocket an alarmingly large sum of money. To get what is due me I have had to cash the checks of the men. I can't see how the public is served by the new method, but I can see how great inconvenience is caused and how, if the method is continued, the city may be preyed upon by thieves who will take advantage of the absence of the police to ply their trade."

Another thing of which Mr. Mayer did not speak but which the police have found out, is that certain firms who are willing to cash the checks, will only do so by the person to be accommodated paying a percentage for the accommodation.

It is said that in one precinct in Brooklyn Wednesday every policeman was off duty for over an hour trying to get the city's checks cashed, so that he could take the money home.

RIGHT TO VOTE QUESTIONED

Case of Inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in the Harlem Court.

An interesting election case was heard by Magistrate Brann in the Harlem Court yesterday, when Eugene Frayer, a member of Good Government Club B, charged James D'Arcy, Chairman of the Board of Election Inspectors in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, with allowing the inmates of a charitable institution to vote at the last election in defiance of the law that prevents such persons from voting.

According to the complaint, thirteen inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews applied at the polling place, 922 Columbus Avenue, to vote. Their votes were challenged by Mr. Frayer, who was watcher at the polls, but twelve of them stood the examination, made oath to the proper questions, and were allowed to vote.

Among those who were allowed to vote was Solomon Riens, who has been an inmate of the institution since Jan. 5, 1895. When Riens attempted to vote, he was challenged. The law in the case was then read, to the effect that inmates of institutions supported wholly or in part by public charity shall not be allowed to vote but Riens was allowed to cast his ballot. Mr. Frayer based his complaint on the fact that the institution receives an annual contribution from the excise funds.

Alfred Nash, one of the ballot clerks, swore that when Mr. Frayer challenged Riens's vote Riens swore that he did not receive his support from public charity.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Dec. 12, at the Morrisania Court. W. F. Clare represented the defendant and Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach appeared for the people.

NEWARK CHILD BRUTALLY MALTREATED

Decoyed Into a House in Harrison, N. J., and Dangerously Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—Mary Delph, the eight-year-old daughter of William Delph, a blind man, while on her way from her home to her father's store last evening was accosted by a young man, who asked her to go with him while he wrote a note for her to take to her father. The girl accompanied the man to a house in John Street, Harrison. She was taken to an upper room and brutally maltreated.

Her assailant escaped from the house, leaving his victim almost unconscious. She finally managed to crawl down stairs and out upon the front stoop of the house, where she was discovered moaning and crying by Francis Scherlock.

The child informed Scherlock of what had happened, and he carried her to her home. Dr. Allers, who was summoned, pronounced recovery very doubtful.

The Harrison police arrested Joseph Scherlock, twenty-two years old, a son of Francis Sherlock, on suspicion of being the girl's assailant. He denies any knowledge of the assault. When he was taken before the child she failed to identify him. He was held, however, pending a further investigation of the case.

NEW COMMISSION MAY BUY THE FRANCHISE

The Old East River Bridge Company Willing to Sell Its Rights.

The new East River Bridge Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor Strong being the only member absent. The principal matter before the meeting was the relation of the commission to the old East River Bridge Company, better known as the Uhlman company.

The Uhlman company has made several offers to the commission for the sale of its property and franchises, and an amicable arrangement will probably be made if, in the opinion of the commission, the price asked is not unreasonable.

In accordance with the law, the President and Treasurer were appointed a committee to confer with the Controllers of Brooklyn and New-York and obtain their opinions as to the advisability of accepting the offer of the Uhlman company, and the committee will report at the next meeting. The Treasurer's report to Nov. 1 shows the receipts to have been $50,000 contributed jointly by the two cities, and the disbursements $17,224.72, leaving a balance of $32,775.28.

TO DETERMINE THE LEGATEE

Litigation over the Bequest of Miss Sarah D. Wheeler of Greenfield.

SARATOGA, Nov. 29.—The will of Miss Sarah D. Wheeler of Greenfield, who died several months ago, is in litigation in the Surrogate's Court of this county.

The will contains a bequest of about $50,000 to the Home Mission Society of the Methodist Church. Contestants of the will claim that there is no such society, and that the missionary society of the Methodist Church cannot take the property under the provisions of the will.

The other side claims that the society referred to in the will is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. Miss Wheeler's estate is valued at $100,000.

Church of the Redeemer Needs $2,500.

A Christmas sale, in aid of the Church of the Redeemer, will open the evening of Dec. 3 at 1,476 Broadway, near Forty-second Street, and will continue the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 4 and Dec. 5. Among the attractions will be everything in the way of fancy articles, as well as staple groceries, candies, nurses' and invalids' supplies, dolls, flowers, and refreshments.

An especial feature will be the supper, which will commence at 6 P. M. on Dec. 4 and Dec. 5; price, $1. Light refreshments will also be served during the entire time of the sale. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will open the sale on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M.

An earnest appeal for aid is made in behalf of the Church of the Redeemer, to all churchmen throughout the city. About $2,500 is needed to carry on the work of the church for the ensuing year. The church has been doing work for a number of years among the residents of the upper east side. Owing to the necessity of meeting the interest on a mortgage of $60,000, the efforts of the church have been greatly handicapped. The burden has fallen on the clergy.

SMALLWAGE SMALLWORTH

Mr. Wurster Says a $1,500 Earner Could Not Be a $5,000 Official.

MIGHT MAKE A GOOD SUBORDINATE

Brooklyn's Mayor-elect Has No Official Knowledge of Excise Violation, and Says He Is Unpledged.

When

OYSTER TRUST INVOLVED

Facts Revealed by the Investigation of Secretary Doyle.

MANY OF THE OLD BOOKS WITHHELD

Discrepancies in the Accounts Discovered—Doyle Made all the Leases—The Manner of His Appointment Under the New Commission.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The investigation which has been made by the State Fish, Game and Forestry Commission has shown not only very loose methods of business on the part of former Secretary Edward P. Doyle, but has developed that Mr. Doyle had a practical control over all the Long Island oyster beds. This last is regarded by many as the real "milk in the cocoanut," and within two days there has been open comment on what has been called "The Oyster Trust."

Whatever may be the deficiencies in the cash which should have been turned over to the Controller, although a serious matter, they are given a secondary place.

Mr. Doyle, attributing the discrepancies to "bad bookkeeping," has offered to square up with the Controller when the amount wanted is ascertained. It is said that he has gone so far as to give to the authorities a blank check, to be filled in with whatever amount the Controller may find is the shortage.

As to the so-called "Oyster Trust," Mr. Doyle, while acting as Secretary of the old commission, was practically the commission itself. One of the most important of his duties was to survey the oyster tracts, and to keep records and maps of the grounds. No one else knew anything about this end of the business. He also had charge of the leases of oyster lands, and the rentals, and so entirely was this in his hands that there are no records here, or anywhere else, so far as is known, except such as Mr. Doyle made, and which he refused to turn over to the authorities here until he was compelled to do so.

The number of acres leased, the names of the lessees, and the amount of revenue which should have been derived by the State are not known here.

Doyle's Superior Opportunities.

Mr. Doyle was the only man with whom a firm, or a company, desiring to do engage in oyster growing, could do business.

State Fish Commissioner Edward Thompson of Northport, L. I., had the backing of Mr. Doyle for his present position. Mr. Thompson is reputed to be one of the most substantial dealers in oysters on the Long Island shore. After he was appointed, last May, Mr. Doyle acted as Secretary only for a short time, his official connection ceasing July 8 last. According to the statements of some officials who have been investigating the matter, Mr. Doyle was too valuable a man to lose, and Commissioner Thompson employed Doyle at a nominal salary of $100 a month, and gave him complete charge of the shell fish department.

As the Executive Committee of the State Fish, Game, and Forestry Commission understood it, Mr. Doyle's arrangement with Commissioner Thompson brought Mr. Doyle again into the service of the State. But at the time this Executive Committee was prosecuting its inquiry, Mr. Doyle informed the members that, although Mr. Thompson had employed him and given him complete control of the shellfish business, he had drawn no salary and had asked for none.

The Commission Surprised.

This somewhat surprised the members, who do not yet fully understand why Mr. Doyle, having such large experience with and such exclusive knowledge of the fishing tracts along the shore, should give his services to Mr. Thompson free of charge.

This committee, in the course of its investigations, found that there was no competitive bidding for oyster tracts under Mr. Doyle's management of the oyster beds, but the rental of 25 cents an acre per acre, without regard to whether a particular area was good, bad, or indifferent, and 25 cents an acre is the minimum allowed by law.

There was a great scrambling for places on the new Fish, Game, and Forestry Commission when it was reorganized last year. Mr. Doyle was active and about the Capitol. He recommended nearly all the men who finally received appointments.

He especially urged the appointment of Mr. Thompson, and the latter was strongly backed by State Lunacy Commissioner Henry A. Reeves of Long Island.

The New-York Office.

When the State Fisheries, Game, and Forestry Commission decided to abolish the New-York office, at 53 Broadway, last week, it had before it a special report as to the financial affairs of Mr. Doyle which had been prepared by Messrs. Davis, Babcock, and Lyman. This report was kept from the public as a portion of the executive business, pending some further investigation of Mr. Doyle's transactions with the Controller.

This report shows, with more detail than has yet been made public, the general condition of things so far as Mr. Doyle's management of the affairs of the commission is concerned. It is as follows:

This commission organized April 25, 1895, electing Edward P. Doyle, who had been Secretary of the Fish Commission, which we succeeded, as Secretary. The books of record, account books, vouchers, and official correspondence of the old Fish Commission were at 53 Broadway, New-York, and in the custody of Mr. Doyle as Secretary, excepting a portion of the papers which related to game protector business.

The Forest Commission, which we also succeeded by the Consolidation act, known as Chapter 395, Laws of 1895, had its office in the Capitol, and upon our organization this commission occupied its old quarters. Secretary Lyman, before retiring, delivered its books and other property, together with complete files of duplicate vouchers, checks, checkbooks, stubs, official papers, and correspondence.

Upon the organization of this commission we adopted rules for its government and divided the work of the commission among five committees, assigning to each of the five Commissioners the immediate responsibility of looking after the details of the business of his department. As is well known to this board, it was made the duty of this committee, in addition to the duties of auditing accounts and the special care of the finances of the commission, to examine and check all books and accounts and report the result of such examination to the board as often as once a month.

The outgoing commissions made no statement or formal transfer of funds or property on hand, an omission which was perhaps as much our fault as theirs, as good business principles and common sense require that we should have demanded this formal transfer and an exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the boards which, by the Consolidation Act, we were to succeed as legal representatives, before attempting to go on with the business which, among other things, required, as we now have found, the settlement and liquidation of thousands of dollars of debts owing by our predecessors and the collection and adjustment of thousands of dollars due the State from various sources, but principally on account of fines and penalties and judgments therefor, and on account of sales and leases of oyster franchises.

The only excuse your committee has to offer for failing to make this demand for an early accounting and delivery of property and funds is that this commission had retained in its service the chief executive officer of the Forest Commission and the Secretary and Engineer of the Fish and Game Commission, who was also its disbursing officer and accountant and manager; also the Chief Game Protector and his clerk, besides having upon this board two members, one each from the Consolidated Commissions.

The Secretary on May 20 made to us and entered on our minutes the following reports, viz.: "The Secretary informed the commission that the Controller had paid the pay roll of the old commission, and that the Secretary had paid personally all outstanding accounts of the late Fish and Forest Commission."

Mistakes in the Statement.

This statement w very soon found to be a mistake, by the scores of bills and claims which were presented for payment, some running back as far as 1890. Your committee then began a thorough examination of the office and found that they had no books of accounts, vouchers, canceled checks, or stubs of the late Fish and Game Commission. Inquiry developed the fact that all books and papers relating to financial transactions, as well as all official correspondence, were kept at 53 Broadway, New-York, which had been used as a branch office. Requests were made for their production, but same was ignored, and thereupon, June 7, the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Babcock of this committee, was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That all the books, papers, and receipts pertaining to the commission in the New-York office be removed to this office, and turned over to the auditing and pay clerk at once for within ten days.

Within a few days a box containing some old books, duplicate hatchery accounts, letters, obsolete blanks, and other papers, many of which did not relate to the public business, was received, but found not to include the account books of fines and penalties, oyster franchises, and general expense, or any of the accounts or duplicate vouchers needed to enable us to liquidate claims against the Fish Commission or collect outstanding accounts due this commission.

The most serious difficulties were met with in the department of fines and penalties, where hundreds of people, including Justices, protectors, peace officers, lawyers, printers, and others were interested, in moieties of recoveries which could only intelligently be adjusted from the accounts contained in the books and papers withheld, and can only be paid from the funds collected from fines and judgments recovered for violation of the game laws. We had no official knowledge of the serious condition of things until personal complaints began coming to members of the committee. A personal request for the books and vouchers met with no better success than the written direction of the commission and the existence of the missing books and vouchers was denied.

In October, with the consent and by the courtesy of the honorable Controller, we employed an expert accountant to go to his office and make copies of all vouchers paid within the last fiscal year, and get such memorandum from his books and files as would enable us to make up our accounts for settlement with claimants, and for the purpose of ascertaining how much our funds had been impaired, and to enable us to make the financial report to the coming Legislature required by law.

This gentleman has already made his preliminary report to this board, dated Oct. 8, which showed that several thousand dollars of advances made, which was applicable to and supposed to have been used in liquidation of the indebtedness of this commission, had not been so applied, and that several thousand dollars in vouchers returned had not been credited up because of imperfections therein or a misunderstanding of the particular appropriations to which chargeable.

Discrepancies in Accounts.

These discrepancies are being adjusted and balances collected, and later on the expert will make a supplementary report.

The late Secretary resigned July 9, and soon after, by resolution of this board, a letter was addressed to each of the ex-Fish Commissioners respectfully asking them for such information as they possessed in reference to the missing books and documents. Information was promptly received from ex-Commissioners Bowman and Huntington stating that the books and duplicate vouchers were left by them in the New-York office and volunteering to go with your committee and examine the office and confer with the late Secretary as to what had become of the same.

We met Nov. 11 at the former branch office, as agreed upon, and succeeded in finding there a quantity of duplicate vouchers, which we placed in a box for shipment to Albany. We also found several hundred official letters of this commission which had been mailed to, or at least brought up in, the office at 53 Broadway, and had never been seen by this commission. Many of them were of the nature of complaints as to the negligence of this board as to unpaid overdue bills, in some instances imputing to us dishonesty and crookedness, and others containing matters of more or less importance, which should have been considered and answered. These were also packed up for shipment to this office. It may be asked how our official correspondence was thus missent. The explanation is simple.

First—The old commission had their branch office there, and nearly all their business was transacted through their Secretary and General Manager for many years. Again, this commission allowed its letter heads, vouchers, envelopes, applications for fry, &c., to be printed and go broadcast with the statement that 53 Broadway was a branch office still, thereby misleading the public and sending much of our correspondence there, especially that pertaining to bills which had been contracted there, as the public had been educated to look to the Secretary personally for their pay. Upon inquiry we were told by Commissioner Thompson that the account books which we were looking for had been sent to the Controller's office, as he had been informed by Mr. Doyle on the previous day.

Communicating with the Controller's office, this was found not to be so. Mr. Leslie furnished us with an extract from the general account book, which he had made, showing the franchise account. We requested an inventory of the public property of the men in and about the office, but were informed that they could not give it to us without the consent of Mr. Doyle, who had personally employed them. When asked if he had not received notice that his services were dispensed with by this commission, Mr. Wyeth said he had not, and said that there was due him $474, beyond some advances, the amount of which he declined to state without Mr. Doyle's consent. Mr. Leslie informed us that Doyle had charge of the correspondence, and that at times there would be as many as 200 letters awaiting his coming to be opened.

Your committee on the following day called at the office and met Mr. Doyle and requested the delivery of the books and documents. He told us we could not have the books and vouchers, as they were the property of the old commission, which, counsel had informed him, was legally dead, and that this commission had no jurisdiction or control of its official books or papers; that he had sent the oyster franchise account book, which also contained miscellaneous expenses and some other accounts, to Mr. Huntington, upon Mr. Thompson's orders, and the fines and penalties books to Mr. Bowman, and the duplicate vouchers to the Controller's office. When informed that the matter, so far as your committee was concerned, was ended, except to refer it to the Attorney General's office or other proper authority, he reconsidered and agreed to produce the books at Albany the next day, which he did, at the same time informing the Chairman of the committee that he had been a regular employe of the commission since July 9, under an agreement with Commissioner Thompson, that he should take the entire charge and management of the Shell-Fish Department at a salary of $100 per month, but had not claimed any pay so far.

The Fines and Penalties.

A casual inspection of the fines and penalties account showed a shortage, as admitted by Mr. Doyle, of $1,195.76 for which he gave a check to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, subject to a re-examination and further adjustment of the accounts, which, with $356 before returned, as per report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Nov. 7, makes $1,551 refunded upon this account.

Your committee deem it their duty also to report that the books known as the shell-fish accounts and records are very incomplete. They also indicate there has been a neglect to collect moneys due, and unless better methods are at once adopted, this commission will have difficulty in making a proper detailed statement of its receipts from that source, and the State will be a loser thereby.

The maps of the whole oyster territory sold and leased by the State are none of them on file in the office of the Secretary of State or Controller. To produce these maps has taken years of time and cost the State thousands of dollars, and, together with the field books and other important data, showing title to and location of the hundreds of irregular parcels of land sold or leased by the State, should be on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and become public records in fact as well as in theory. As it now is, they are subject to loss or destruction. In this connection we desire to say that, in our opinion, the legitimate surveying and mapping of these grounds chargeable to the State should be done by and under the direction of the State Engineer and at the expense of that department, and that the advertising for the application of leases should be at the expense of the purchaser.

There has been an expense incurred by this commission since April 25 of about $2,500 in advertising applications to lease lots for oyster cultivation, and nearly or quite as much more in various kinds of engineering and other expenses connected therewith.

The lots are in parcels from one-half acre to eight or ten acres. There is no real competitive bidding, all sales for good, bad, and indifferent lands going for 25 cents an acre, the minimum price allowed by law. It is claimed that the theory is to give the present occupant a better title and insure him quiet and peaceable possession. It would seem, if this is the only end to be served that it could be done by act of the Legislature at much less expense to the State and less annoyance and uncertainty to the occupant and owners of the equities therein. Be that as it may, the funds of this commission will not admit of further wholesale depletion in this direction unless we close some of our hatcheries and withdraw a large part of our protectors from the forests. It is expected that when the shortages found by our expert have been returned to the Controller and the commission it will help the condition of our finances somewhat, unless the Controller holds that moneys so returned must be credited to the general State fund. We find that several judgments for costs have been entered against the State and certified to us for payment because of indifference of attorneys in charge growing out of the neglect to answer their communications or settle their bills, and many others are threatening to let cases go by default if no attention is paid to their claims for services and disbursements heretofore made.

The Commission Handicapped.

These complications become very serious for this commission, especially in view of the fact, as reported by this committee at your last meeting, that of the $92,750.82 appropriated May 10, 1895, for the maintenance and work of the commission for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1895, we had, outside of funds specially appropriated for the purchase of lands, but $34,019.31 left Oct. 31, about one-fifth of which is required at once to liquidate debts incurred by ourselves, without considering the obligations contracted by our predecessors. We believe that this board should decide at once whether they will, from the funds on hand, pay any of the accounts of the commission, and if they conclude not to do so, inform every creditor of the fact, and why the cannot settle their claim, and when they might reasonably expect relief.

And further, that measures should be taken at once to reduce expenses by cutting down the number of our employes and general retrenchment to meet the exigency. Otherwise we will have no funds left to hatch and distribute or protect forest and game.

We may add that a casual inspection of the oyster franchise book shows a discrepancy on the face of it of about $1,200. The late Secretary admitted that he expected that account to be found short, but as yet all books and data for checking the account are in New-York. Our expert accountant reports informally that he finds that duplicate vouchers have been used to considerable extent in settlements of shortages, which, as your committee thinks, explains the determined effort to keep all vouchers from the possession or inspection of this board.

This report is dated Nov. 26, and is signed by H. H. Lyman, C. H. Babcock, and E. H. Davis, as the Executive Committee of the commission.

Advance in Steerage Rates.

All of the ocean steamship lines have now joined in an advance of $5 in the east-bound steerage rates, the advance to take effect next Wednesday. The Continental lines—that is, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American will doubtless give official notice to that effect to-day. On and after next Wednesday the east-bound steerage rates on the English lines will range from $24.50 to $35, and on the Continental lines from $25 to $32.

A STORY FROM THE SEA

Mutiny Follows the Death of a Crazy Captain.

HUNGER AND THIRST AND HATRED

The Voyage of the Bark Oakland Was as Dismal as Any of Those Narrated by Clark Russell.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

With her Captain dead, her water and provisions almost gone, her mate constantly armed, her crew surly, and her steward in open rebellion, the famous old bark Oakland came slowly, almost painfully, through the Heads yesterday. The great, strong tug that was puffing away at the end of the hawser stretched over the Oakland's bow could easily have towed a clean vessel twice the size at double the speed. So covered with great, red barnacles was the bark's bottom that she moved through the water like a giant sponge.

The Oakland was sixty-one days out on the way from San José de Guatemala to Port Madison, and she put in here because Capt. McGuier so ordered on his deathbed. The gruesome novelty of these sailing orders was perfectly in harmony with everything about the bark. In all respects the Oakland looked like a floating funeral. Her flag was at half-mast, and every man on board wore that sorrowful aspect suggestive of death, hunger, and disaster. Even when at anchor in the stream the experiences with which the voyage of the Oakland was crowded were not at an end, for the mate was watching his chance to get on shore to cause the arrest of the steward for the fearful offense of mutiny, and the steward was trying to drop off into a Whitehall to take steps to prevent the mate from being careless with the Captain's money.

The bark went to San José with a load of lumber from Port Madison. Her master, Capt. McGuier, was one of the most widely known sea Captains on this coast. For three decades he had been in the coasting trade here, and at the age of sixty-three he had accumulated a competency by years of careful, never-ending thrift. The very vessel in which he sailed as Captain was really his, for he held the mortgage on her that her ostensible owners never hoped to raise.

When the bark reached the port at San José de Guatemala Capt. McGuier was really ill. He was built of such sturdy stock, however, that even in the face of painful sickness he would not give up. That would be expected of a man born in such a rugged town as Thomaston, Me., and who had followed the sea all of his long life. The vessel sailed on the return trip Sept. 10, and the Captain, in spite of the treacherous condition of his health, went to sea without signing a second mate. He and his chief officer, Mate Lorentsen, were the only navigators on board. The bark was provisioned for fifty days, and it seemed that that would surely be enough, for the usual trip from Guatemala to the sound is not more than forty days.

The very day after leaving port the Captain began to fail. He showed manifest signs of breaking down—a complete surrender to old age and pain. Three weeks passed, and the Captain was failing so rapidly that he finally told the mate to take charge and kept very closely to his room. Then Capt. McGuier grew flighty. At times he was completely out of his head. With contrary winds and a crazy Captain the bark was indeed in a serious predicament.

One day the Captain fell upon the floor in the cabin in what resembled a spasm. When he came out of it he called the mate and said: "My end is near now; I can feel it, and know it's coming. This is my last voyage; I am near my last port. I wish you would take hold of everything here just as if I was gone. Do the best you can by the boys, but make San Diego with me if you can before I die."

"I will, Sir," said the mate. "I will do everything I can."

The next day Capt. McGuier had another flighty spell, and in his wildness went into the cabin and pulling down the chronometer smashed it on the floor. This was indeed a serious matter for the ship. Lest the Captain should destroy compass as well as chronometer, the mate ordered two of the men to stay constantly in the Captain's room to guard him and keep him from injuring either himself or the ship.

Taking two men to guard the Captain left only one hand to spare on deck. The breaking of the chronometer, too, was most serious, for the welfare of the vessel depends largely on the keeping of the proper time. The mate took the broken instrument and fixed it up as best he could, but, from the time the Captain, in his wildness, threw it on the floor, it never once kept the right time. From that moment even the whereabouts of the ship was an uncertainty. Perhaps it was heading full on toward danger, and perhaps disaster might suddenly close the eventful voyage.

By his observations the mate was able to fix nothing but the latitude the bark was in. The longitude was made by dead reckoning. As the result proved, the mate did wonderfully well in navigating the vessel, for in his reckoning he kept twenty miles ahead of the vessel, as was apparent when she finally picked up the high bluff at Point Reyes early Saturday morning.

Capt. McGuier did not linger long after the watch was placed at his bedside. He was confined to his room altogether about five days. The end came at 1:45 A. M. on Oct. 22, when the bark was in latitude 27 degrees and 23 minutes north, and longitude 127 degrees and 55 minutes west. That afternoon the Captain seemed to realize how near death was. The precautions he took were peculiar and characteristic of the man.

The dying Captain first called Mate Lorentsen to his bedside. To him he said: "I am about to die. I have here $750 in Peruvian money. I have certified checks for much more money, which was obtained by the sale of the vessel at Iquique. The money really belongs to me, and is to apply to the indebtedness of her owners to me for money I have advanced. I want you to take the money and the checks, and keep them. Head the vessel for San Francisco. I am dying fast, and I cannot live until the bark reaches San Diego, as I hoped." Fully impressed with the solemnity of the moment, the mate answered: "I will, Sir."

Then Capt. McGuier called the steward, after first telling the mate to withdraw. The steward of the bark is John Williams. He has the look of an honest man, and doubtless the Captain esteemed him as such. John Williams had been, off and on, for ten years steward on ships commanded by bluff old Capt. McGuier. He had been with him on the bark Northwest and on the bark Nonantum. He respected and loved the rough old master.

"John," said the Captain, "I am about to die. I have given all my money to the mate, and told him to deliver it to Henry, the sailmaker, in San Francisco. The sailmaker is the best friend I have, and I want him to have charge of my affairs when I die. Will you see that the money and the checks get there all right?"

"I will, Sir," said the steward in turn.

Thus it was that Capt. McGuire laid the seeds of the trouble that arose on the vessel after his death. He passed away when only the two men on guard were by his bunk, but the mate and the steward were both mindful of the promise they had made, and felt fully its sacred nature. Only two men were in the Captain's room, because at the moment a storm was raging outside. The Captain died as he had lived, feeling the power of the wild sea. It was almost an omen that that very day the schooner Beulah was spoken. This schooner left San José the day the Oakland sailed, and had been delayed, just as the bark had been, by calms and adverse winds. More strange still, the Beulah signaled that her Captain had been sick for two weeks and might die, and that she was short of provisions.

The next day the body of Capt. McGuire was buried. It was stretched out upon a plank, sewed up in canvas, and iron weighing 100 pounds was fastened at the feet of the corpse. The remains of the kind-hearted old Captain were then carried aft, and Mate Lorentsen read the words of the service for the first time in his life. The body was then consigned to the waves. It shot out of sight the moment it struck the water.

What happened then there is a difference of statement about on board the vessel. The mate says that the steward endeavored to take charge of the ship, and he vows that therefor he will have the man arrested. The steward, on the other hand, declares that the next day he broke the news to the mate that the provisions were short, and that the mate insisted that his meals should not be cut down. Thereupon, the steward says, he refused to give the mate more of an allowance than the sailors would get.

At any rate, as all hands say, there was a wordy quarrel, and the mate and the steward nearly came to blows. The steward applied an odious remark to the mate and dared him to do his worst. As the men nearly all sided with the steward in the matter, the result was that the mate feared mutiny, and did nothing at all but arm himself. From that moment Mate Lorentsen was never without a revolver in his pocket, day or night. He slept but little, and then with one eye open.

It was a long, slow passage into port. At times it seemed that the bark would never reach San Francisco Bay. Such a long, tardy trip in southern waters had made her bottom most foul. When a gale was blowing the mate spread even the main-topgallant sail, and ran before the wind, and even then the Oakland made little over six knots. In her better days, when clean, the bark easily sailed her fourteen knots.

For nearly two weeks the men had nothing to eat but bread, sugar, and coffee. The cook made coffee and the men had water to drink as well, but very little. On finally arriving in port the bark had left 400 pounds of flour and fifty gallons of water. Another day or so of calms and contrary breezes would have brought the men face to face with starvation. When the bark was towed in, the mate ordered her taken far down below Mission Rock, almost half way to Hunter's Point, and, of course, the boatmen did not bother her, and even the quarantine officer did not find her. This long tow was taken, as the mate wanted a chance to go ashore first to complain of the steward. The steward held out on the forecastle deck, waiting and almost praying for a chance to get to Stuart Street to tell the sailmaker of Capt. McGuire's last expressed wish. It was, indeed, a strange situation—almost like the voyage that had been ended. Although in harbor, the mate still carried the revolver.

EVERYBODY SHOULD CARRY ARMS

At Least, So Urges Judge Campbell of Mississippi, Women Being Emphatically Included.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The following letter on the subject of carrying concealed weapons has been received:

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 23, 1895.

To the Editor of The Times-Democrat:

Reading your editorial on carrying concealed weapons leads me to write that after an experience of nearly half a century, in active connection with the enforcement of laws, my judgment is that all laws against carrying weapons are wrong and should be repealed. They cannot be enforced, and for that reason should not exist. They operate unequally and harmfully by being a restraint on those in whose hands the weapons would be harmless and often useful, and imposing no restraint on those in whose hands they are dangerous and often destructive.

My view is that all should be free to carry arms, as they please, and that every girl, especially, should be taught to use them expertly. We would then hear less of violent assaults and burglaries, and such crimes as so often occur, and there would not be a crime more by reason of the unrestrained right to carry arms.

It would prevent rather than promote crime. The man disposed to commit crime is never restrained by the law against carrying concealed weapons, while the good citizen often is, and is thus placed at a disadvantage, being at the mercy of the villain who assails him, and who is emboldened to do it by the confidence that his victim is unarmed. J. A. P. CAMPBELL.

It will be observed that Judge Campbell, who is one of the ablest and most distinguished jurists in the South, not only adds the weight of his great authority to the view of this question enunciated recently by The Times-Democrat, but takes a wider and broader view of the question still.

And, when we think over the matter, we believe that Judge Campbell is right; and that, while nothing is gained by the lopsided restraint at present placed against the carrying of weapons, much would be gained by making the carrying of them as wide and general as possible. The hoodlum and criminally disposed person who habitually goes armed is almost certainly a coward to boot, and the knowledge that his would-be victim is likely to be as well armed as he, and liable to give as good an account of himself with his weapon, would make his dastardly hoodlumship hesitate in gratuitously assuming the offensive. He would recognize that the persons he runs up against and picks quarrels with are apt to be as expert at the game of handling firearms as himself; that the odds between himself and his would-be victim have been evened up, and, on the whole, that it will be safer for him not to take the chances implied in drawing a weapon.

The general carrying of weapons would almost to a certainty produce this desirable result among the hoodlum class who habitually carry them; and the lawless use of the weapons that would be otherwise fostered by a general carrying of them would probably not amount to much—would not counteract one tithe of the good produced among the murderous hoodlum class.

As to the other half of Judge Campbell's proposition—that girls should be trained in the use of the revolver with a view to self-protection—the chances are that it will be received with a divided sentiment, some of the population holding it to be right and proper and almost necessary, under the circumstances of every-day assaults upon females, that women be ready and able to teach the assailant a salutary lesson, and the other moiety of the people holding that the practice of using and carrying pistols is unladylike and dangerous and demoralizing to women who carry weapons.

The chances are, however, that if female folk were accustomed in their youth to handle weapons of self-defense and were to become fairly expert in their use, the danger and demoralizing tendency would disappear and it might become the vogue; in which case it is almost superfluous to remark that the persons of women would be safer and more inviolate than they are now.

Judge Campbell's proposition is one that is certain to induce a large amount of reflection.

NORTHERN VISITORS TO NEW-ORLEANS

The Crescent City Entertaining More Than Ever Before in Autumn.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

For some years past there has been a large tide of tourist travel from the North in this direction every Winter. It was feared that there would be a falling off this year in view of the hard times, but instead of this being the case, quite the contrary is true. There have been more visitors, and of a better type, than ever before, men who have come South to survey the country; men with capital to invest, and who are, as it were, prospecting and looking around for promising opportunities. For this the Atlanta Exposition is entitled to the chief credit. It has been eminently successful as an attraction. The year 1895 will be remembered in the South as one of the best this section has ever known, better in its promise than any of its predecessors.

While the whole South has been benefited in this way, the Metropolitan seed this year from which it will reap rich harvests in the future, New-Orleans is proving a social favorite. Next to Atlanta it has entertained more of the visitors than any other Southern city.

A large proportion of the visitors after "doing" the Atlanta Exposition, have continued their trip to New-Orleans, anxious to see the Southern metropolis; but quite a number have come directly here, for the purpose of inspecting their investments or studying openings offered them. The Times-Democrat has given from time to time some accounts of many of these visiting parties; but it has of course been impossible to tell of all of them. How large the travel has been may be surmised from the fact that the Pickwick and Grunewald Hotels had to close their registers Friday, being full to overflowing, not a room unoccupied, and several "doubled up." This occurs every Carnival, but it has never been known before in New-Orleans during November. In fact, the travel in this direction has usually begun after the Christmas holidays.

It is not necessary here to call attention to the several parties of visitors who have come here or the purposes they have in view. Some come simply to inspect New-Orleans and see what opportunities it offers them for the investment of their capital; others to inspect special enterprises to which their aid is solicited; others, again, to examine enterprises in which they have already placed their capital. In all cases it is to the interest of New-Orleans to make the best possible showing, and to impress the visitors favorably with the possibilities of the city. From the numerous interviews The Times-Democrat has given on this point it is quite evident that, without exception, these visitors find New-Orleans one of the best-situated cities in the country and offering them the best opportunities. But it is quite evident from the hints given, that to achieve complete success and get all that New-Orleans has an opportunity of securing, it is necessary to have the city in better order so far as its streets are concerned. If New-Orleans wants to profit by opportunities such as have been seldom offered any city, it must convince its visitors of its purpose and intention of establishing a thorough drainage system and keeping its streets clean and in good condition. If it can do so, if it can assure a City Government that will attend to the municipal work properly, it can command all the capital it may need for carrying out all those enterprises that promise so much for the trade, manufacture, and general business of the city.

The Secret.

From The Detroit Tribune.

First Woman—I was suffering untold agony.

Second Woman—Dear me! What did you do?

First Woman—Oh, a neighbor happened in just in the nick of time and I told her.

A DECREASED COTTON ACREAGE

President Lane of the Growers' Association Has Decided Views About Next Year's Planting.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat, Nov. 25.

Mr. Hector D. Lane, President of the American Cotton Growers' Association, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Waco, Texas. Mr. Lane, in commenting on the late speculative movement in cotton, said that it had been to the injury of the price of the staple. He said he believed that with the amount of cotton grown this season its legitimate value was 11 cents. He felt no hesitation in advising farmers who could further hold cotton without violating contracts, to do so.

Continuing the subject, Mr. Lane stated that the purpose of his trip to Waco was to meet members of the Cotton Growers' Association and to go systematically to work to perfect this organization by amending and adding to, as experience had dictated within a year, those points that were necessary to make it more effective for the good of the cotton growers.

"This year will prove an object lesson," he said, "to cotton growers as to the good results that may be attained through an organized effort to combat the influences that beset farmers in the line of reducing cotton values by fictitious reports and unfair dealing on the part of those who speculate on this product.

"All farmers feel encouraged from the result of the efforts of the organization this season, although it is only a year old and very imperfect."

Mr. Lane's idea is now, he said, to build up and perfect through this organization an information bureau by which farmers may be kept informed as to the production, conditions, and other details relating to the crop.

"Farmers," he repeated, "are encouraged by the results of the workings of the organization during the current season.

"The point is already being used," said Mr. Lane, "by those interested in depressing cotton values, that an immense crop of cotton will be planted next season. Mr. Henry Binns, a gentleman of prolific ideas and reckless assumptions, has an article in the periodical 'Cotton,' the official journal of the Manchester Cotton Association, published in Manchester, under date of Saturday, Oct. 26, in which he states that a crop of from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 may be produced next season.

"This is likely done to depress as far as possible present values, as well as to affect the crop of next season. Other writers who are equally antagonistic to legitimate prices, are arguing that a decreased acreage will result in stimulating the production in foreign countries.

"This is as absurd as the former proposition. It is as illogical as it is hurtful, and history does not bear these gentlemen out in this empty assumption. The civil war did not have this effect. In that period of destitution the cotton-growing resources of every part of the world were tested to their utmost. At the World's Exposition, held in 1862, the representatives from every country from which supplies might be expected, met to concoct measures for obtaining all cotton that was wanted without the assistance of America. The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, including India, seemed well able to grow all the cotton that would be required, while numerous other countries were ready to afford their co-operation.

"A powerful stimulus was thus given to the growth of cotton in all the countries that were able to produce the staple. A degree of activity and enterprise never witnessed before was seen in India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Africa, the West Indies, Queensland, New South Wales, Peru, Brazil, and, in short, wherever cotton could be produced, and likely to be as well armed as he, and liable to give as good an account of himself with his weapon, would make his dastardly hoodlumship hesitate in gratuitously assuming the offensive. He would recognize that the persons he runs up against and picks quarrels with are apt to be as expert at the game of handling firearms as himself; that the odds between himself and his would-be victim have been evened up, and, on the whole, that it will be safer for him not to take the chances implied in drawing a weapon.

"But ten years afterward, in the exposition of 1872, which was especially devoted to cotton, a few only of the thirty-five countries which had sent their samples in 1862 again appeared, and these for the most part only to bear witness to signal disappointment. Egypt, whose East India crop, that in the season of 1875 and 1876 amounted to 1,200,000 bags, amounted last year to only 700,000 bags. Egypt's crop amounts now to about the same it did at that time. Brazil has fallen from 402,000 down to 100,000 last year, and sundries—that is to say, all other countries—have fallen from 220,000 to 100,000, and the entire foreign production amounts to only 1,575,000 American bales.

"Therefore, we have little to fear from foreign production.

"I shall proceed to inaugurate an active campaign on the lines of organization, and I appeal to all patriotic Southern men to contribute their individual efforts in attaining this consummation so devoutly to be wished. I desire to thank the Southern press for the able and effective assistance rendered the Cotton Growers' Association in the present fight; and I respectfully invoke their assistance in our future efforts."

Mr. Lane is of the opinion that the next cotton crop will not be over 6,500,000 bales, 4,750,000 distributed in States outside of Texas and Texas making only 1,500,000 bales. The greatest decrease in acreage this past season had been in Texas.

WASHINGTON'S GIANT POLICEMAN DEAD

He Was Six Feet Six Inches in Height, but Was Gentle to the Erring.

From The Washington Post.

The police of Washington read with sorrow the announcement of the death of their good-hearted member, Thomas Holsey. He was taken to the hospital on Oct. 23, suffering from typhoid pneumonia.

Holsey was the largest man on the police force and almost perfectly formed physically. The death of Holsey had not been expected by his associates. They knew that he was very ill, but they thought that his mastodonic frame would withstand the ravages of disease and that he would soon be on his beat, which of recent years has been in the vicinity of the Interior Department.

Holsey stood over 6 feet 6 inches high and weighed 260 pounds. There was no surplus flesh upon him; he was a perfect physical giant. His hands were as large almost as the two hands of any other man. That his great size may be better comprehended, it may be remarked that his shoes, if sold in a shop, would have been No. 16. Such a size is not made by manufacturers, and Holsey had to have his shoes made, as he did his gloves, hat, and entire equipment.

The dead policeman was about thirty-two years old, and was born, it is understood, in Germany, near the Russian border. Before entering the Metropolitan Police, which was about six years ago, he was in the United States Navy, and was an instructor of gunners. He had traveled a great deal, and as he was of an inquiring and retentive mind, he acquired considerable knowledge.

As befitted his great figure and strength, Holsey was a most considerate police officer. He was never violent, never rough. It was his desire to prevent crime, rather than spy about until he detected it, and when he told an objectionable character to move off his beat the man generally went. The officer found it necessary, however, to arrest many of the mendicants and vagrants who hang about the hotels.

As Holsey placed his hand on the collar of these men and, with a face as immovable as steel, marched them to the nearest patrol box, these outcasts of society thought that punishment surely awaited them. But nine times out of ten Holsey would appear in court next morning to say a good word for his prisoner. It seemed as if his own magnificent figure and his born evenness of mind made him pity the bent and broken, and half-starved vagabonds he was so often forced to arrest.

"Your Honor," the big policeman would say, "the prisoner is not a bad man. He's been out of luck." I arrested him simply to give him a good warning."

The Police Court Judge nearly always heeded Holsey's plea, and released the prisoner with a reprimand.

The Many Original Uncle Toms.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The report comes from Lexington, Ky., that "George Harris, who was the original of Uncle Tom," is living there in a destitute condition. It would be difficult to make a list of the originals of Uncle Tom, they have been so many. So far as any one negro was really entitled to such a distinction, it was undoubtedly the Rev. Josiah Henson, who died several years ago in Canada; both his character and the facts of his life furnished something to Mrs. Stowe. But of course her Uncle Tom was a composite and an ideal, and this Lexington negro, now nearly eighty-four years old, who bears the name of the young fugitive slave who escaped with Mrs. Shelby's maid in Mrs. Stowe's story, may have contributed something to the total portrait. At all events, Lexington ought to be able to take good care of him.

A Cipher.

From The Washington Star.

"They tell me that Senator Sorghum is a back number," said one constituent.

"No, he isn't," replied another. "He ain't any number at all. He's jest a naught."

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; capable of doing chamberwork or kitchenwork; willing and obliging; city or country; reference. Box B. E., 162 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; five years' best city references. L. R., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and do plain washing and sewing, or assist with children; has best personal reference. 3 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; five years' references. 88 Amsterdam Av., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple together; wife is first-class cook in all branches, (equal cordon bleu;) husband as useful man; both competent and entirely reliable; ten years' highest references. Francois, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to secure situations for her cook and waitress, whom she can highly recommend; together or separate. Call, Friday and Saturday, present employer, 34 Park Av.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in French cooking; accustomed to take entire charge of kitchen; good caterer; good city and Newport references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, and one as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 247 West 30th St., McCaffery's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly neat German Protestant cook and laundress or do general housework; references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Fair and Prices Generally Steadier.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier —Cotton Lower — Coffee Depressed.

The trading in grain was fairly active, with local shorts covering freely, and foreign houses bought to a fair extent, while Europe and the West caused an advance. Provisions were lower and very quiet. Cotton was lower and had only a local trade. Coffee followed Europe and closed lower after a good day's trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	68 @	...
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾@	23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¾@	...
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.50 @	10.00
Lard, Western, steam	5.67½@	...
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	24
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14¾@	...
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Copper, lake	10.87½@	11.00
Lead	3.25 @	3.27½

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and advanced ⅝@⅞c on foreign buying, firmer cables, better Western markets, and local covering, reacting ½c, closing firm at ⅝@⅞c advance, with a fairly active local trade and switching. Spot, ⅝@¾c higher and fairly active. Sales, 152,000 bushels, all for export, including 88,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at ¾c over May, free on board, store, steamer Dec. 14; 16,000 bushels do, 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, and 13,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅝c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¼c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 453,366 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 474,490 bushels; receipts, 703,950 bushels; Atlantic ports, 781,527 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and without special feature, closing firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance....Spot was dull and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 88,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels for export, No. 2 mixed on private terms and 30⅜c, 36⅜c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 38c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 36¼c, delivered....Receipts, 303,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 285,239 bushels....Clearances hence, 61,086 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 253,090 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance. Spot was in light jobbing demand and steady prices. Sales, 35,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 2, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 21c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@27c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 204,600 bushels; exports, 50 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	1,575,000	64⅞ @65⅞	65⅛
January	105,000	65½ @66	66
March	225,000	67⅛ @68	68
May	1,920,000	66⅝ @67 11-16	67⅝
June	80,000	67⅜ @67⅞	67⅝
July	190,000	67 1-16@67⅞	67⅛
Total	4,375,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	10,000	35½ @.	35½
December	130,000	34¾ @.	34¾
January	4,000	34¾ @34⅞	34⅝
May	60,000	35⅝ @35½	35⅝
Total	245,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	.....	...@..	23
December	30,000	23 @.	23
January	.....	...@..	23½
February	15,000	24 @.	24
May	20,000	25⅝ @.	25⅝
No. 2 white—			
December	.....	...@..	24
Total	65,000		

FLOUR—Spring grades were in most demand, and prices ruled generally firm; sales, 29,000 bbls, including of City Mills 4,800 bbls patents, 1,225 bbls clears, and 150 bbls rye, at quotations; 18,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.50; 900 bbls Winter clear, $3.25@$3.35; 3,300 bbls straights, $3.35@$3.45, and 600 bbls patents at $3.65@$3.75....Arrivals, 19,526 bbls and 32,481 sacks; exports, 7,623 bbls and 14,385 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 41,941 bbls and 5,000 sacks.

MEAL—Firm; $2.60 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.80; No. 2, $2.60@$2.80; No. 1, $2.85@$2.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.35; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.45; patents, $3.50@$3.75; city patents, $3.80@$4.15; city clears, $3.80@$3.90; city extras, $3.10; city supers, $2.90@$3; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $2@$2.10; supers, $2.10@$2.30; No. 2, $2.25@$2.50; No. 1, $2.60@$2.80; clears, $2.65@$3.15; straights, $3.10@$3.40; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and steady. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.90@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and nominal at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 41½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.60; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $3.90@$4.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.45; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50 @75c for No. 2 seeds and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The declining lard market, with the price of the cash product yesterday 5.67½c, and within 9 points of the lowest ever recorded here, tended to prevent any recovery of tone for cotton oil upon the New-York market, whatever was justified at the South by the limited production and the steady Western demands at the mills. The feeling appeared growing that unless the cotton oil output was enlarged, which was not among the probabilities, it would work as extending through the season, whatever temporary reactions might occur, more independently from lard than usual. The miscellaneous uses of cotton oil would absorb probably enough to do away with apprehension from the material loss for the compound lard and soap trading, while there would be more or less business in any event from both those industries, and the greatly restricted production would leave it much more easily controlled for any reasonable views of the cost that the mills might have for it. Just at present, however, New-York is dull and hardly steady at 29@29½c for prime and distinctly prime yellow, 28c for good off-grade, and 25½@26c for crude, with little offers little of its light supplies, although entertaining offers from the West in instances which are made at 21c for crude, in bulk, along Southeast coast sections, 21c in Texas, and 22@22½c in the Mississippi Valley....LINSEED was in good jobbing demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 45c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 52@52½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was firm, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—Oil opened $1.45; highest, $1.47; lowest, $1.37; closed $1.45; Standard's price, $1.48.

OIL CITY, Nov. 29.—Oil opened $1.47; highest, $1.47; lowest, $1.38; closed $1.40½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The hog supplies were 40,000 head greater for two days than for the same time last ycar, and exerted depression, with dullness for pork o' bc, lard 5 points, and bacon 5 points, followed by a slight recovery. There was a good business going on at the West, but not much done here, while cash lard was within 5 points of the lowest prices ever made here. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 27,000 head.

LARD—Was sold down 5 points at the West, through the large hog supplies, and recovered 2½ points, where November and December closed at 5.27½c, nominal; January was 5.40@5.47½c, closing at 5.42½c; May, 5.62½@5.70c, closing at 5.65c. Here cash lard was sold at 5.70c for 100 tcs, and at 5.67½c for 100 tcs, with 75 tcs, on private terms, closing at 5.67½c. Tank lard was 5.35@5.37½c. City steam was weak; sales, 150 tcs, at 5.25@5.30c. November option closed at 5.70c, asked. Refined was dull and lower; Continent, 6.05c; South American, 6.50c; compound, 4.75@5.12½c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—Was down 5c, and recovered 2½c, with little business with, at the West. November closing at $7.80, nominal; December was at $7.77½ to $7.82½, closing at $7.80, nominal; January, $8.75 to $8.82½, closing at $8.80; May, $9.12½ to $9.20, closing at $9.20, asked. Here there was little demand, with 100 bbls mess sold. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Was down on short ribs at the West 5 points, closing steadier, with November $4.35, nominal; December, $4.35; January was at $4.40@$4.45, closing at $4.40@$4.42½; May at $4.65@$4.70, closing at $4.65, bid.

CUTMEATS—Were slow, while freely put on sale at easy prices. City-pickled shoulders, 6¼@6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½c; 10-lb average, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies, 5⅝c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 16 lb, 6⅞c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—Was in moderate demand at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were held firmly, with moderate demands. Nominal prices, $13.50@$14.25 at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were easier here. Receipts at the West, 2 days, 124,980 head; same time last year, 84,227 head. Chicago—Receipts, 57,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $3.35@$3.60; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 11,566 head; quiet; $3@$3.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 12,662 head; 10c lower; $2.90@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $3.20@$3.45. Pittsburg—Steady; $3.70@$3.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 6,761 head; $3.35@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 17,000 head; lower; $3.40@$3.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 10,000 head; lower; $3.40@$3.65. Quotations here were 4¾c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Was stronger, under light offerings and rather freer demand. Sales of 150 hhds city, 4 3-16c, and previously through the week, 250 hhds, 4¼c. Of country, sales 25,000 lb, 4⅛@4¾c, as to quality. The London sale was unchanged, with half sold of 1,700 casks offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, a quiet and nominal market at 5¼c. In lard stearine, no business, with Western nominal, 6⅛@6¼c. At Rotterdam, oleo oil was much lower, and to the inside prices in the history of its market, with sales of Nelson Morris extra at 42 florins and Orange King at 40 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and lower, with free local offerings and lower cables. The close was barely steady at 15@25 points decline. Havre was steady to ½@¾f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ½@½ pfennig loss....Spot Rio lower and quiet, No. 7 quoted at 14¾c; sales, 800 bags No. 7 at 14¾c, 2,000 bags do at 13⅞c, cost and freight, and 900 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—January, 500 bags at 13.70c; March, 4,750 bags at 13.40c; May, 250 bags at 12.95c, 1,250 bags at 12.90c, 750 bags at 12.85c; total, 7,500 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 250 bags at 13.70c, 250 bags at 13.75c; December, 750 bags at 13.95c, 1,500 bags at 13.90c, 2,000 bags at 13.85c; January, 1,000 bags at 13.70c, 750 bags at 13.65c, 500 bags at 13.70c; February, 500 bags at 13.40c; March, 1,000 bags at 13.45c, 750 bags at 13.40c, 1,750 bags at 13.35c; May, 2,750 bags at 12.85c, 750 bags at 12.90c, 1,000 bags at 12.85c; June, 250 bags at 12.50c; July, 250 bags at 12.35c; October, 250 bags at 11.90c; total, 16,250 bags. Exchange—100 points paid to exchange 250 bags November for December; total for day, 24,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 13.60@13.65c; February, 13.40@13.45c; March, 13.35@13.40c; April, 13.05@13.15c; May, 12.85@12.90c; June, 12.50@12.60c; July, 12.20@12.40c; August, 12.10@12.20c; September, 12@12.10c; October, 11.80@11.90c; November, 13.70@13.80c; December, 13.80@13.90c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	280,552
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	11,863
Total stock in New-York to-day	258,689
Total stock in Baltimore	26,088
Deliveries Saturday	192—25,896
Total stock in New-Orleans	56,845
Deliveries Saturday	833—56,012
Total stock in United States	350,597
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 28	107,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 28	17,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Nov. 28	51,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 18	14,000
Total	539,597
Same time 1894	494,834

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	14¾

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange Coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Mocha, 22½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bocono, 17½@18c; Tovar, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@20c; Central American—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cota, 16¼@17½c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@20½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19½c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c;

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, with prices unsettled, and the close steady at 10@12 points decline, following the weakness at the South....Spot was dull and unchanged; sales, 175 bales to spinners, with 1,000 bales delivered on contracts....Middling Gulf, 8⅞c; middling uplands, 8⅝c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, 1½c on; good middling 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1¼c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 29-32c off; low middling stained, 19/32c off. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing bid.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
December	8.35@8.36	8.45	8.35	700
January	8.39@8.40	8.48	8.37	60,000
February	8.44@8.45	8.50	8.43	3,000
March	8.49@8.50	8.58	8.46	87,900
April	8.53@8.54	8.62	8.51	1,700
May	8.57@8.58	8.65	8.55	8,000
June	8.60@8.61	8.68	8.66	600
July	8.61@8.62	8.69	8.67	2,100
August	8.62@8.63	8.71	8.68	1,800
October	8.15@8.17	8.25	8.17	1,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total Last Year.
Galveston	3500	7904	2342	3319	36838	85718
N. Orleans	16412	17109	7170	10976	75954	127054
Mobile	1342	1903	1449	1684	9833	14355
Savannah	4613	3481	2103	2295	20748	24784
Charleston	1492	1073	435	3211	11364	20308
Wilmingt'n	1968	1895	920	1659	8957	14729
Norfolk	1897	1681	2377	1336	10102	32709
Baltimore	....	....	....	2332	2332	....
New-York	....	....	817	500	4927	5593
Boston	877	754	764	....	3619	....
Philad'p'a	309	211	....	132	1264	3605
West Point	1056	762	1511	1447	8173	16719
Newp't N	....	....	....	....	696	1988
P't Royal	....	....	....	....	....	87821
Total	33464	37590	19074	27982	194358	....
This day						
last w'k	38540	36322	26011	33491	....	....
This day last y'r	65933	50840	38291	67478	....	350449

The movement at interior points was as follows: For the Week—Receipts, 134,353 bales; shipments, 135,184 bales; stock, 472,165 bales; against last year's receipts of 242,609 bales; shipments, 268,994 bales; stock, 429,338 bales.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Business very slow and only in small lots, with prices unchanged....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—A very steady market, and an improved demand....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 5¾@6c; Patna, 3¾@4½c; Japan, 3¾@3¾c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1.60@$1.80; do bran, 90@95c.

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales, 400 tons Java, 96° test at 3⅜c, ex ship....Refined in light demand at steady prices....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 4⅝c; granulated, 4½@4⅝c; standard A, 4½c; off A, 4 1-16@4¼c; softs, 3¾@4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—As a whole, the market is without material change. Receipts of marrow are moderate, and values well sustained. Pea and medium sell slowly, and it is easy to buy best marks at the figures quoted. Red kidney are offering generally at $1.30, though there is a disposition in some quarters to ask more. No call for white kidney, and yellow eye and turtle soup are very dull. Lima steady. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60; do, medium, $1.42½; do, pea, $1.37½; do, white kidney, $1.70@$1.75; do, red kidney, $1.30; do, turtle soup, $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.70@$1.75; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, medium, $1.10@$1.20; green peas, bbls, 85c; do, bags, 77½@80c; do, Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery firmer on light supplies. Lower grades steady, and moving better. ....Creamery, State, and Pennsylvania, 17@23c; Western, 15@24c; do, extra, 23½@24c; do, June, 15@21c; State dairy, 12@21c; do, extra, 19@21c; Western imitation creamery, 12@18c; do, factory, 9@16c.

CHEESE—A weak market to force business. Fancy stock held unchanged, but demand light ....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¼c; fancy, 10¼c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Moderate receipts tend to a steady holding of prices, while the general demand is small....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23c; do, fair to good, 21@22c; refrigerator, 16@20c; do, defective, case, $3.50@$4.50; limed, Western, 16½@17c; do, in case, $3.50@$4; Southern, 21@22c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate supply, fair demand, and firm; pears quiet, but fancy grades of icehouse stock are not plentiful, and bring good prices; grapes quiet, but held steady; cranberries in good demand, light supply, and firm. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, per bbl, $2.50@$5.50; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin, $2@$2.62; do, greening, $2@$2.75; do, up-river Baldwin, $1.50@$2.25; do, greening, $1.50 $2.25; do, inferior, 1@$1.50; do, Virginia Winesap and York Imperial, $2.50@$3; do, other Virginia red, $1.50@$2.50; do, Western, Ben Davis, $1.75@$2.25. Pears, Boston seckel, per bushel bx, $2.50@$4.50; do, Sheldon and Bosc, $2@$3; do, common kinds, $1@$2; do, near by, per bbl, $1.50@$4. Grapes, State Catawba, per small basket, 9@11c; do, Concord, 9@12c; do, Isabella, 9c; do, bulk stock, per lb, 1@1½c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy large varieties, per bbl, $8@$10; do, unusual kinds, prime to fancy, $8@$8.75; do, poor to fair, $5.50@$7.50; Jersey, crates, $1.85@$2.50. DRIED—The available supply of evaporated apples is light, and holders have not been compelled to modify their ideas of values, but the trade passing is very moderate. Fancy apples are rather strong, owing to the small proportion of such; sun-dried apples about steady; cores and skins have more inquiry; raspberries wanted and scarce; other small fruits well sustained; California fruits moving freely. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¼c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18@18½c; chores, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6@6½c. Blackberries, 3¾@4c. Apricots, California, 6¼@13½c. Peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; sliced, 3@8½c. Prunes, 4@7¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Trade was quite slow, and with liberal receipts by express, the market is closing easier for all grades of weighing stock, and outside quotations are extreme. We quote: Fowls, per pair, 80@90c; chickens, per lb, 7½c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—The market cleaned up closely Wednesday night of all desirable turkeys, both iced and dry-packed, and there was quite a little demand early Thanksgiving morning. To-day (Friday) there was a fairly good demand for choice to fancy dry-packed turkeys, but very few of such grades were to be found, the bulk of the offerings consisting of lots that had been intended for the holiday but were delayed in transit, and not in strictly fine condition, and while 11½ and 12c were possible prices for fancy Western, scarcely any here were salable above 11c, and the bulk offering from 11c down. Ice packed turkeys steady, and only exceptional lots possible above 10c. Chickens and fowls were unusually slow to-day, and, with a trifle heavier free supplies, prices weaker and irregular in both dry and ice packed. Ducks and geese were slow of sale, but not many choice lots here, and prices held about steady. Squabs unchanged. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, Western, 12@13c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 11@12c; do, poor to good, 6@10c; fowls, State and Western, 8@10c; Philadelphia chickens, 11@14c; do, Western, 9@10c. Ducks, Eastern, 10@14c; do, Long Island, 11@14c; do, Maryland, 13@13c; do, Western, 9@12c. Geese, Eastern, 10@15c; do, Maryland, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Ice packed turkeys, 6@11c; fowls, 8@9½c; old cocks, 5½@6c. Chickens, dry-picked, 9@10c; do, scalded, 8½@9½c. Ducks, Western, 7@11c. Geese, Western, 7@8c.

GAME—Choice large quail sell fairly, but most lots run somewhat small and more or less soft, and such are slow and irregular. Prime partridges in fair demand. Grouse scarce and wanted. Choice heavy wild ducks fairly wanted and dull. Rabbits more plentiful and easier. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@90c; partridges, per bbl, $8@$10; do, unusual kinds, prime to fancy, $8@$8.75; do, poor to fair, $5.50@$7.50; Jersey, crates, $1.85@$2.50. DRIED—The available supply of evaporated apples is light, and holders have not been compelled to modify their ideas of values, but the trade passing is very moderate. Fancy apples are rather strong, owing to the small proportion of such; sun-dried apples about steady; cores and skins have more inquiry; raspberries wanted and scarce; other small fruits well sustained; California fruits moving freely. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¼c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18@18½c; chores, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6@6½c. Blackberries, 3¾@4c. Apricots, California, 6¼@13½c. Peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; sliced, 3@8½c. Prunes, 4@7¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Trade was quite slow, and with liberal receipts by express, the market is closing easier for all grades of weighing stock, and outside quotations are extreme. We quote: Fowls, per pair, 80@90c; chickens, per lb, 7½c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—The market cleaned up closely Wednesday night of all desirable turkeys, both iced and dry-packed, and there was quite a little demand early Thanksgiving morning. To-day (Friday) there was a fairly good demand for choice to fancy dry-packed turkeys, but very few of such grades were to be found, the bulk of the offerings consisting of lots that had been intended for the holiday but were delayed in transit, and not in strictly fine condition, and while 11½ and 12c were possible prices for fancy Western, scarcely any here were salable above 11c, and the bulk offering from 11c down. Ice packed turkeys steady, and only exceptional lots possible above 10c. Chickens and fowls were unusually slow to-day, and, with a trifle heavier free supplies, prices weaker and irregular in both dry and ice packed. Ducks and geese were slow of sale, but not many choice lots here, and prices held about steady. Squabs unchanged. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, Western, 12@13c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 11@12c; do, poor to good, 6@10c; fowls, State and Western, 8@10c; Philadelphia chickens, 11@14c; do, Western, 9@10c. Ducks, Eastern, 10@14c; do, Long Island, 11@14c; do, Maryland, 13@13c; do, Western, 9@12c. Geese, Eastern, 10@15c; do, Maryland, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Ice packed turkeys, 6@11c; fowls, 8@9½c; old cocks, 5½@6c. Chickens, dry-picked, 9@10c; do, scalded, 8½@9½c. Ducks, Western, 7@11c. Geese, Western, 7@8c.

GAME—Choice large quail sell fairly, but most lots run somewhat small and more or less soft, and such are slow and irregular. Prime partridges in fair demand. Grouse scarce and wanted. Choice heavy wild ducks fairly wanted and dull. Rabbits more plentiful and easier. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@90c; partridges, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c. Grouse, 90c@$1.25. Quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50; do, frozen, $2@$2.50. English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 30@50c. Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2.50; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do, mallards, 60@85c; do, teal, 30@50c. Rabbits, 25@30c; jack rabbits, 50@75c. Venison fairly, saddles, per lb, 10@18c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are quite liberal, and, with trade slow, the market is closing dull and easy, though best grades of hay are held fairly steady. We quote: Hay, No. 1, 70@85c; prime, 90c; No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; salt, 45c. Straw, long rye, 55@65c; short rye, 40@50c; oat, 40@45c; wheat, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate sale, free supply, and easy; sweets firm; onions easy, unless choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1@$1.12; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 75@90c; Jersey, 75@85c; sweets, $2.25@$4; cauliflower, bbl, 50c@$3; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@ 75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$2.50; eggplant, bbl, $1.50@$3.50; white, bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 65c@ $1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; peas, basket, $1@$3; string beans, basket, $1@$2.25; turnips, bbl, 60@70c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are not in large supply, and prices were steady to-day. Haverstraw hard, at dock, are worth $5@$5.25 per 1,000, and selected North Rivers at $5.37½; Fishkills, $5@$5.25; up-rivers, $4.50@$5; Jerseys, $4.25@$4.75; pale, $1.50@$2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Trenton front, $18@$19....Rosendale cement will be shipped by rail to this market next week, and prices are expected to stiffen. Sales were made to-day at 80c@90c per bbl, and fine small lots at 95c; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75 @$2; English Portland, $2@$2.80; German Portland, $2.10@$2.60....Lime is firm. Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Quantities for the Sandford line baths have arrived. Prices are $1.85@$1.90 per 100 lbs....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Values were unchanged and demand very light from all sources....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 10@12c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@ 10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3½@4½c.

HIDES—Market about nominal, with tanners bidding....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 22 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb 9½c.

LEATHER—Export demand was fair, and the local inquiry moderate, with prices steady. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 24c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy, 22@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 30@32c; seconds, 28@30c; hellies, 16@17c; Texas, acid backs, 34@36c; seconds, 30@32c; bellies, 17@19c.

METALS—Tin easier at 14.20@14.25c. Copper easy at 10⅞@11c. Lead quiet at 3.25@3.27½c. Spelter quiet at 3.50@3.55c.

TOBACCO—Demand very moderate at steady prices. Sales, 100 cases 1893 New-England Havana, 6@8c; 100 cases 1894 State Havana, 7@9c; 50 cases 1892 Pennsylvania Havana, 9c; 60 cases 1894 Pennsylvania Havana, 5¼c; 700 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 75 bales Sumatra, 60c@$2.85, in bond.

WOOL.

Demand has improved during the week, but the inquiry was mainly for small lots, with prices unchanged and steady. Sales, 35,000 lb Texas at 8½ @11c. 20,000 lb washed combing at 17c, 12,000 lb Southern at 18@19c, 5,000 lb State at 15c, 15,000 lb Territory at 7@9c, 37,000 lb Wisconsin at 13@ 15c, 62,000 lb Ohio, 1,000 lb second, 90,000 lb fine foreign, 93,000 lb Montevideo, 24,000 lb carpet, 8,000 lb Cape, 128,000 lb East India, and 10,000 lb Peruvian on private terms.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—There has been more activity in the market for domestic wool, and some large sales have been made, making the total business for the week about 3,800,000 lbs. In prices there is very little change, the tone of the market ruling firm. A large amount of Territory wool has been sold, including some large clips of Montana, at prices in the range of 10@13c. the scoured cost being 33@36c for fine and fine medium, and 31@32c for medium. Some Valley Oregon sold at 16c and Eastern at 11@12c. Texas and California wools have been quiet, the transactions being mostly in small lots at 10@12c per lb. In Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces there has been a moderate trade in X at 18c, XX and above at 19@21c, and No. 1 at 21c per lb. Michigan is quiet at 19@19½c. A few good sales of fine delaine selections were made at 20@21c for Ohio and 18c for Michigan. In unwashed combing there has been more doing at 19½@21c for fine, and 17@18c for delaine and blood. Pulled wools are in fair demand, but the supply is large, and prices favor buyers.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Dull and Prices Generally Lower.

BURLINGTON'S NET EARNINGS SMALL

A Million and a Quarter Gold for Export, with Other Engagements Likely — Good Buying of Sugar—Tobacco Weak.

FRIDAY—P. M.

To-day's stock market was dull and irregular. London was somewhat disappointing, inasmuch as it sold stocks when it was expected to become a buyer. The settlement at that centre was completed to-day without difficulty, but Paris advices were not satisfactory. The monthly settlement in that city begins on Monday, and is looked forward to with conciderable uneasiness.

Burlington's statement for October was disappointing, owing to the very small amount of the increase in net—$19,500. This result was obtained, too, on a basis of 52 per cent. operating expenses, an amount much below the cost to other roads in the same group. St. Paul's statement for the same month is much more encouraging, showing as it does an increase in net of $669,054. The Granger group was irregular. St. Paul closed ⅛ up, but the others scored losses, Burlington's extending to a full point up. Louisville and Nashville declined ½. Manhattan 1, Kansas and Texas preferred ⅛, and Missouri Pacific ½. The engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow amounted to $1,250,000 up to the close of business, but it was intimated that additional engagements would be made in the morning, probably another million. The steamships will sail late in the day, so that there will be plenty of time for the operations.

The industrials supplied the principal speculation in the market to-day. Sugar was quite active, 56,680 shares being done, and at the close it was 1⅜ points up. A drive was made at Tobacco in the early trading, which forced it down to 79¼, but it closed at 80⅜, a net loss of 1½ points. Chicago Gas was irregular and closed ½ down. Western Union at the close was ⅝ lower than on Wednesday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was in small demand, but the supply was liberal. Rates were at 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days and four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 3¾@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $114,248,847; balances, $5,290,804; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $274,811.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1 3-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67¾. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$80,680,612
Imports for the same period	25,111,127
Net exports	$55,569,485
Net exports to date, 1894	66,379,847
Net exports to date, 1893	19,207,107
Net exports to date, 1892	51,557,364

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was fairly steady. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Rei. pf.	1
Cler., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	1½
Met. Traction	1⅜
U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾

DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco	1⅛
C., Bur. & Q.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1
Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Manhattan	1
N. J. Central	1¼
U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
West. Union	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & O. R. & A. 2d cn. 4s	2
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L.	1
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st	1¼
Den. & R. G. 4s	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1
Ohio South. 1st	11
Omaha & St. L. 1st	2
Oregon Imp. 1st	2
Tex. Pac. 1st	1¼

DECLINED.

L. E. & West. 2d	1
Rome, W. & O. con	1

Government bonds were steady. The sales on call were $8,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅝, and $40,000 do, 1925, coupon, at 121. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1931	97	
4s, r., 1907	111¼	112
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120¼	121
4s, c., 1925	120½	121
5s, r., 1904	114½	115
5s, c., 1904	114½	115
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

In State securities, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s, small bonds, at 85.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	230
American Exchange	160
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	205
Continental	128½
Gallatin National	300
Greenwich	175
Hanover	410
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	198
Mechanics'	185
Merchants' Exchange	110
New-Amsterdam	175
New-York	232
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Park	273
Seaboard National	167
Second National	415
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	100
State of New-York	104
Third National	105
West Side	200
Western National	115

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	68	68	68	68	67½	68½	...
*American Sugar Refining	99⅜	101¼	98⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝	56,630
*American Sugar Refining pf	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	98½	99½	248
American Tobacco	80½	80⅜	79¼	80¼	80	80⅜	37,404
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	3,040
*Atch., T. & S. F., pf., wh. iss.	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	26½	27	700
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18½	330
Chicago Gas, t. r.	61⅜	61⅞	60½	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	20,905
Chicago & Northwestern	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	107	1,201
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	86	86	84½	84⅝	84¾	84⅞	12,902
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅜	...	75½	76	76	76½	17,560
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	127⅝	128	158
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	75⅞	75⅞	75⅛	75⅝	75⅛	75⅜	6,920
Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf	60	61	60	61	60	62	300
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	4	4½	4	4½	4½	5	800
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	30½	30¾	30¾	31	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17¾	17½	17	17	16½	19	200
Consolidated Gas Company	148	148	148	148	147½	148¾	185
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127¼	127	127	126½	127¼	1,220
Delaware, Lack. & Western	165	165	165	165	160½	167	20
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	1,564
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19½	1,220
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	95½	97½	20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	44	44	44	44	44	...	10
General Electric	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	30⅞	31⅜	300
Illinois Central	99	99½	99	99½	98½	99½	300
Illinois Steel Co.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76	77	7
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	125
Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	34	34½	2
Kingston & Pembroke	3	3	3	3	...	...	100
Laclede Gas	22½	22½	22¼	22½	22¼	22¾	100
†Laclede Gas pf.	80	80	80	80	80	83	100
Lake Erie & Western	23	23	23	23	22	22⅝	5
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73⅜	73½	73⅛	73⅜	73	74½	210
Lake Shore	152	152	152	152	151	152½	105
Louisville & Nashville	54	54	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	2,450
Manhattan Con.	101	101	99⅝	100⅝	100	100⅛	2,550
*Metropolitan Traction	109¼	110	109¼	110	109⅝	110⅜	300
Michigan Central	102½	102½	102¼	102½	102¼	103	226
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½	23	100
Minneapolis & St. L., 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	84	85	100
Missouri Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	30	30¼	30½	30½	2,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾	30⅞	800
New-Jersey Central	107	107	107	107	106½	107½	1,300
New-York Central	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	101¼	315
New-England	52	52	52	52	50	55	25
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	51	51	51	51	51	50	20
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	13	13¼	850
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in pd.	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	...	175
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32¼	32⅝	340
North American	5	5	5	5	5	5⅜	20
Northern Pacific	4¾	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½	300
Northern Pacific pf.	16	16	16	16	15½	16	1
Ontario & Western	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16	700
Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	30¾	31	550
Philadelphia Co.	32	32	32	32	32	...	176
Philadelphia & Reading	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10½	500
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	43	42½	42½	42	45	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½	13	200
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	...	89	5
Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11	184
Southern Railway pf.	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	34⅜	34⅞	1,372
Southern Pacific	22¼	22½	22	22¼	22⅜	22⅝	450
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33½	33½	33	33	32⅜	33	1,900
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9¼	100
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,575
Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	9	9	9	9¼	630
United States Express	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	42	46	20
*United States Leather	11	11	10¾	11¾	10⅝	10⅞	400
*United States Leather pf.	63½	63½	61⅞	62⅞	62¼	63	9,986
United States Rubber	36	36	36	36	35½	36	900
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	94	94⅜	115
Wabash	7½	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛	8¼	130
Wabash pf.	19¼	19½	19⅛	19½	19½	19⅝	823
Western Union Telegraph	88	88	86¾	87½	87	87⅝	16,244
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	14½	14	14½	13¾	14¼	453
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	41¾	42½	100

Total sales 213,834

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅝	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Breece	.24	.24	.24	.24	..	..	600
Phoenix of Arizona	.11	.13	.09	.13	..	..	17,500

Total sales 18,100

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 8,000 ... 80
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs 2,000 ... 77¾ 10,000 ... 78 3,000 c ... 78 26,000 ... 78 2,000 ... 78¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 2,000 c ... 27¾ 8,000 ... 27¾ 11,000 ... 27¾ 21,000 ... 27¾ 20,000 ... 27¾ 20,000 ... 27¾
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000 ... 116½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 4,000 ... 105
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000 ... 109⅜
Canada Southern 2d 3,000 ... 107⅞
Cent N J G M 5s 2,000 ... 119 Registered 3,000 ... 117
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 2,000 ... 119½
Ches & O Con 5s 8,000 ... 109
Ches & O Gen 4½s 10,000 ... 78¾ 1,000 ... 78¼
C & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 10,000 ... 96¼ 4,000 ... 96¼ 2,000 ... 96¾
2d Consol 4s 5,000 ... 88
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 2,000, c ... 104½ 2,000 ... 104
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 3,000 ... 101½ 3,000 ... 102
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 10,000 ... 100½
Chicago & Erie 1st 7,000 ... 110 2,000 ... 110¼
Chicago & Mil 1st 1,000 ... 109½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs 30,000 ... 44
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000 ... 105½
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 1,000 ... 132½
C, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 9,000 ... 93
Cleve, Lor & Whl 1st 10,000 ... 109 5,000 ... 109¼
Col H V & Tol 5s 2,000 ... 86½ 1,000 ... 86
Den & Rio G 1st 7,000 ... 114
Den & Rio G 4s 2,000 ... 91⅝ 500 ... 93 4,000 ... 92
Dul & Iron R 1st 10,000 ... 102¾ 5,000 ... 102⅞
E, T, V & G Div 5s 1,000s20F ... 114
E Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000 ... 107⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Cons 5s 2,000 ... 103
Eliz, Lex & Big S 5s 1,000 ... 102
Flint & P Marq Port Huron Div 5s 3,000 ... 91¼ 3,000 ... 91¾
H & Tex Cen Con 6s 1,000 ... 107
Ill Central 4s, 1953 1,000 ... 102 10,000 ... 102½
Int & Great Nor 1st 6,000 ... 117
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000 ... 96½
Kan Pac 1st Cons 6s 8,000 ... 76
Trust Co Certs 3,000 ... 77½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 6,000 ... 97 3,000 ... 96¾
L Erie & West 1st 5s 14,000 ... 117¼
L Erie & West 2d 5s 2,000 ... 104
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st 1,000 ... 114
Louis & Nash Cons 2,000 ... 107⅛
L, N A & Chi Cons 2,000 ... 102½
L, N A & Chi G M 2,000 ... 75 6,000 ... 75¼
Manhat Ry Con 4s 5,000 ... 97⅝
Met Elevated 2d 5,000 ... 107
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 ... 75
Mich Cent Cons 7s 1,000 ... 117⅜
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 4,000s20F ... 115⅜ 1,000 ... 115½
Mineral Point Div 1,000 ... 105
Minn & St L Con 5s 2,000 ... 100½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 ... 87½ 6,000 ... 87⅝ 17,000 ... 87½ 2,000 ... 87⅝ 3,000 ... 87½ 7,000 ... 87¾ 4,000 ... 87¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000 ... 91⅜
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 6,000 ... 65¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 22,000 ... 61¾ 3,000 ... 61½ 15,000 ... 61¾ 10,000 ... 61½
N Y, B & M Bch 1st Consolidated 5s 1,000 ... 101
N Y Cent Deb 5s 2,000 ... 108
N Y & Har 1st Coup 1,000 ... 116
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 6,000 ... 92¾ 2,000 ... 92½
Nor Pac 1st Coup 1,000, c ... 117½ 5,000 ... 117½ 2,000 ... 117¾
Nor Pac 1st Reg 10,000 ... 117¾
Nor Pac 2d Coup 2,000 ... 103¼
Nor Pac Cons 5s 30,000 ... 37 Trust Receipts 20,000 ... 37
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 1,000 ... 81½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 ... 32
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000 ... 93¼
Ohio Southern 1st 3,000 ... 93
Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certs 13,000 ... 50
Ore Imp Co 1st 1,000 ... 95 15,000 ... 96
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 ... 35½ 5,000 ... 35
Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000 ... 110½ Trust Co Certs 23,000 ... 109¾
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 1,000 ... 113½ 2,000 ... 113⅝
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certs 17,000 ... 78
Tr Co Cts Unstmpd 10,000s30F ... 87
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000 ... 32⅜ 10,000 ... 31¾ 10,000 ... 32⅝ 2d Pref Inc 5,000 ... 17
Pitts & West 1st 1,000 ... 82
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000 ... 77⅜ 5,000 ... 77½ 15,000 ... 77¼ 5,000 ... 77⅜ 1,000 ... 77½
Rome, W & Og Cons 1,000 ... 117½
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000 ... 83½
St Louis S W 1st 3,000 ... 73
St L & Iron Mt 2d 2,000 ... 101¾ 3,000 ... 101⅞
St L & San Fr 2d Class B 2,000 ... 114
San An & Ar Pass 4s 14,000 ... 61
San Fr & N Pac 1st 4,000 ... 102
So Pac of Ariz 1st 1,000 ... 97 2,000 ... 96 1,000 ... 96½
So Pac of Cal 1st 1,000 ... 111
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 ... 105
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ... 95⅝ 1,000 ... 95½ 5,000 ... 95⅝ 1,000 ... 96
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 1st 11,000 ... 96
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ... 88½ 1,000 ... 89 15,000 ... 89¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 ... 22½ 11,000 ... 22¾ 2,000 ... 22½ 3,000 ... 22¾
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 ... 75½ 2,000 ... 76 9,000 ... 76½ 10,000 ... 76⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1896 3,000 ... 108¾
Union Pac 4s, 1927 2,000 ... 109 Union Pac 6s, 1898 23,000 ... 101½ 10,000 ... 102⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s Coll Trust Notes 3,000 ... 94½
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 ... 40¼
U S Leather Co 6s 3,000 ... 110¾
Wabash R R 1st 1,000 ... 106½ 6,000 ... 106⅛ 1,000 ... 106 Wabash R R 2d 4,000 ... 76
West Shore Gtd 4s 3,000 ... 107¾ 3,000 ... 107¼ Registered 10,000 ... 106⅜ 5,000 ... 106⅞
W N Y & Penn Gen 5,000 ... 47½
W N Y & Penn Inc 5,000 ... 17 2,000 ... 16¼
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000 ... 51½ 11,000 ... 51

Total sales $1,028,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	151
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	58	62
American Coal	100	125
American Coal Company Con	18½	19⅜
Ann Arbor, when issued	10½	11
American District Telegraph	35	40
American Express	115	117
American T. & C.	92	95
American Tobacco pf	99	103
Baltimore & Ohio	56½	57½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	8
*Bay State Gas	18	23
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105½
Brunswick Co.	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	..
Canada Southern	54⅝	55¼
Canadian Pacific	56½	57½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	17	17½
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East Illinois	46¼	47½
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	100½	102
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2¼	3
C., H. V. & T. pf.	58¾	61
Consolidated Coal	103	..
Commercial Cable	165	169
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	49	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	62
Ev. & T. H.	27¼	30
Great Northern pf.	117	121
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	¼
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	⅜
Homestake	30	32
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Kan. & Michigan	7	8
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	18
Long Island	88	85
*Long Island Traction, all in. pd.	16	17
L., N. A. & C.	9⅝	9⅝
L., N. A. & C. pf.	26	27
L., St. L. & T.	..	12
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	11¾	11⅝
Mexican National certificates	1½	2½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	52½	54
Minn Iron	68½	70
Mobile & Ohio	20½	..
N. C. & St. Louis	75	85
*National Lead	30	30½
*National Lead pf. ex. div.	89	91
National Linseed Oil	23	24
National Starch	5¾	5⅞
National Starch 1st pf.	44	50
National Starch 2d pf.	20	25
New Central Telegraph	6	9
N. Y. & N. H.	187	188
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	30½
N. Y., S. & W.	11	11¾
Nor. & West.	3	3½
Nor. & West. pf.	10¼	11½
Northw. Tel	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	8¾	10
Oregon Imp.	4	6
Oregon & R. N.	19	23
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	8	9
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peo. & East	6	9
Peo., D. & E.	4½	5
Pittsburg & Western pf.	26	32
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55	56
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	158	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	163	166
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf	..	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande W.	18	19
R., W. & O.	119	120½
St. L. S. W.	6	6¼
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	29
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	42¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122	124
St. P., M. & M.	112½	116
Toledo & O. C.	34	40
Toledo & O. C. pf.	75	78½
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	14	18
U. P. D. & G.	4½	..
United States Cordage t. r.	6⅜	7
United States Cordage pf. t. r.	13¼	14
United States Cordage gtd. t. r.	26	28
Utica & Black River	150	..
Va. Midland	23	..
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*Western Union Beef	8½	9
Wisconsin Central	4½	5

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	99½	101⅝	98⅜	101	24,260
Am. Tobacco	80½	80½	79⅝	80¼	13,530
A., T. & S. F.	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17⅝	1,270
At., T. & S. F. pf.	27¼	27¼	27½	27½	100
Ark. Cy Imp.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	20
Chicago Gas.	61⅛	61½	60½	61½	7,970
L. & Nash.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅜	140
Manhattan	100⅜	101	99¾	100¼	570
Mo. Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30	210
N. Y., S. & W.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	30
W. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	30
Phil. & Rdg.	10½	10½	10½	10½	160
Southern pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	20

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tenn. C. & I.	33½	33¾	32⅞	33	130
U. S. Cord.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	20
U. S. Leather pf	62⅞	63	61¼	62⅞	510
W. Union	87¼	87¾	86¾	87	5,250

Total sales 67,480

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d cts	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	$15,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i.	78	78	78	78	5,000
M., K. & T. 2d	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	7,000
M., K. & T. 1st	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000
Nor. Pac. 2d	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Nor. Pac. con.	37	37	37	37	$3,000
Or. Imp. 1st	95	95	95	95	4,000
Or. Imp. 5s	35½	35½	35½	35½	10,000
Ohio. So. 1st	93	93	93	93	2,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	8,000
Rock Isl. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4,000
Wabash 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	4,000

Total sales $60,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.05	.05	.05	.05	400
Barcelona	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Horn Silver	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	100
Little Chief	.24	.24	.24	.24	100
Phoenix of A.	.12	.12	.11	.11	4,400
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Victor	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	500

Total sales $5,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60¼	61⅛	60½	60⅞	611,000
Dec. option	56	56	56	56	13,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	41	42
American Exchange Nat. Bank	168	173
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	211	218
American Typefounders'	3¼	3¾
American Typefounders' pf.	23	26
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	109½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	336	342
Barney & Smith Car	15	22
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston & New-York Air Line	10	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	103½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	132	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198½	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av, 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	168
Brooklyn Elevated	20½	21½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101*	103½
Brooklyn Traction	12	12½
Brooklyn Traction pf	58	60
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106⅝	107
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83½	84
‡Buffalo

The market was strong, with stocks in stronger hands than for several months past.

Dick Bros. & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	17	19½	..	18
Balto. Trac.	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞
Cambria	..	47¼	48½	49
Choctaw	14¼	14⅜	14	14½
Con. Trac. stock	25	27½	25	27
Elec. Stg.	35½	36	33	33½
Elec. Stg. pf.	36½	37	33½	..
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	½	..
Hestonville	55	56	55	56
Hestonville pf.	..	68	..	68
Hunt. & B. T.	..	31	..	31
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	53	53½	53	..
Indianapolis	..	48	49	50
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
Lehigh Navigation	46	47	46¼	46½
Lehigh Valley	40	40¼	39⅞	40⅛
Met. Traction	110	110¼	108⅞	109¼
Northern Central	..	70	..	70
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4½	4	4⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	15½	15⅞	15½	16
Pennsylvania	53⅜	53⅞	53½	53⅝
Penn. Lt., Ht. & Pr.	12¼	12½	12	12⅛
Penn. Steel	40	45	40	45
Penn. Steel pf.	70	75	70	75
Phila. Traction	71½	72	71	72
Phila. & Erie	..	26	..	25½
Reading	5 1-16	5¼	5 3-16	5¼
Rochester Ry.	..	37	34	36
Union Trac. $5 pd.	14⅛	14¼	13⅝	14
United Cos of N. J.	238	..	240	..
United Gas Imp.	85	85½	84½	84¾
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3½	3	3¼
Welsbach	69½	..	63½	64½
Welsbach of Canada	2⅞	3	2¾	3
Welsbach Comm'l	..	62	50	60
Welsbach Com. pf.	81	..	81	85
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	91	90	92
N. J. Con. 5s	87⅝	..	86½	87
Newark Pass. 5s	104½	105	104½	105
People's Trac. 5s	93	93¼	93¼	93½
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	75	76	74	75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.18	.19
Belcher	.26	.28
Best & Belcher	.57	.64
Bodie Consolidated	.34	.32
Bulwer	..	.06
Challar	.25	.27
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.25	2.25
Crown Point	.26	.29
Gould & Curry	.28	.32
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.15
Mexican	.39	.44
Mono	.10	.10
Ophir	1.10	1.15
Potosi	.55	.61
Savage	.43	.44
Sierra Nevada	.63	.65
Union Consolidated	.53	.53
Utah	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.21	.25

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 29.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.40	.40
Anaconda	.65	.64½
Portland	2.00	2.05
Argentum	.45	.45
Isabella	.48½	.50
Union	.28	.26
Consolidated	.24½	.26½
Summit	.15	.26
Pharmacist	.16	.15
Work	.15	.13

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 29th day of November, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$83,145,230.07	
Gold bullion	48,174,064.75	
Total	$131,319,294.82	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,351,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	113,450.00	
Total	50,238,439.00	
Balance		*$81,080,855.82
Standard silver dollars	348,977,154.00	
Silver bullion	625,145.91	
Total	349,602,299.91	
Outstanding silver certificates	344,578,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,267,004.00	
Total	335,311,500.00	
Balance		14,290,799.91
Standard silver dollars of 1890	15,642,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	139,644,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	139,644,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	110,899,113.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	59,155,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	11,720,000.00	
Total	47,435,000.00	
Balance		63,464,113.00
Treasury notes of 1890	23,845,058.00	
National bank notes	6,246,720.13	
Fractional silver coin	13,020,457.62	
Fractional currency	107.69	
Minor coin	1,034,851.47	
Deposits in national bank depositaries	14,613,932.81	
Bonds and interest paid	2,759,846.50	
Total	61,540,974.22	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,870,364.20	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,310,105.34	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,607,534.41	
Post Office Department account	2,043,547.49	
Miscellaneous items	1,530,042.00	
Total	41,361,593.44	
Balance		20,179,380.78
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		179,015,349.76

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$772,820.92	$11,047,213.35	$69,190,267.41
Internal revenue	948,149.43	12,727,224.24	63,274,326.35
Miscellaneous	113,869.28	1,398,500.21	6,182,164.84
Total	$1,834,839.63	$25,172,937.80	$138,646,758.60

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$121,000.00	$6,158,000.00	$88,847,183.16
War	141,000.00	3,883,000.00	26,008,317.58
Navy	63,000.00	1,980,000.00	10,880,392.61
Indians	9,000.00	847,000.00	4,019,505.83
Pensions	215,000.00	12,226,000.00	59,882,161.10
Interest	4,000.00	2,010,000.00	16,631,595.70
Total	$553,000.00	$26,904,000.00	$156,864,155.98
Excess of receipts over expenditures	+1,281,839.63	+1,731,062.20	+18,217,397.38

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This act July 14, 1890	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under	.....	.....	$598,505.00	$2,099,699.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890		$10,640.00	1,029,299.00	4,183,363.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$324,758,291	$76,717,597	$401,475,888
This F'l yr.	51,875,602	1,992,657	53,868,319
This month.	13,774,882	420,285	14,195,167
This day	1,185,533	57,350	1,242,883

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Chamberlain's Histrionic Faculty.

From The Saturday Review.

Mr. Chamberlain appears to be developing the histrionic faculty. Most admirable of debaters and of business speakers these ten years past, he seems now in a fair way to become an orator; he is not afraid to touch emotional chords, and it cannot be denied that he touches them like a master. The occasion was a fitting one. The Agent General of Natal gave a banquet to celebrate the completion of the railway from Durban to Johannesburg, and Mr. Chamberlain had to reply to the toast of his own health as her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. He could not but remember that ten years ago Johannesburg was scarcely more than a name, and that it is now a city of something like 40,000 inhabitants, and possesses industries that represent a capital sum of over £200,000,000. No wonder Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the British Empire as "that world-wide dominion to which no Englishman can allude without a thrill of enthusiasm and patriotism, and which has been the admiration, and perhaps the envy, of foreign nations." He was not content to admit that he cherished imperial federation as a dream; he rejoiced in the wider patriotism which embraces the whole of Greater Britain," and he had shrewd counsel to give as to how imperial federation might be rendered practicable by first bringing into being that "local federation" which, in South Africa, is still to be desired. Altogether a noteworthy speech.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-third ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st October, 1895.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 2, 140, 272, 437, 451, 502, 572, 857, 999.
$500 each.—Nos. 68, 127, 148, 224, 330.
$100 each.—Nos. 47, 59, 79, 83, 97.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:
SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 88, 90, 94, 98, 101, 105, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 131, 139, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 170, 172, 174, 177, 178, 180, 182, 188, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207, 209, 214, 215, 217, 219, 221, 228, 229, 233, 235, 238, 239, 242, 243, 249, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 261, 266, 272, 276, 280, 281, 282, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 297, 315, 322, 326, 327, 334, 339, 340, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 378, 381, 383, 384, 385, 387, 388, 390, 392, 393, 394, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 410, 420, 421, 423, 424, 425, 428, 435, 437, 445, 446, 447, 449, 453, 459, 473, 475, 476, 478, 482, 485, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 499, 500.
SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 24, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 97, 98, 99, 101, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 115, 117, 118, 121, 124, 130, 132, 134, 135, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 156, 162, 172, 199, 230, 232, 233, 235, 238, 239, 246, 247, 249, 250, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 265, 268, 269, 270, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 305, 313, 314, 317, 321, 341, 342, 348, 350, 352, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 368, 370, 376, 382, 383, 385, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392, 393, 396, 400, 416, 417, 420, 503, 505, 508, 511, 515, 518, 520, 525, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 555, 559, 563, 567, 570, 571, 572, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 593, 598, 600, 606, 607, 644, 646, 607, 711, 712, 714, 717, 720, 722, 730, 731, 734, 735, 736, 737, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744, 746, 748, 750, 751, 757.
SERIES C.—of $100 each—Nos. 3, 4, 7, 12, 18, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 66, 67, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 96, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 124, 128, 129, 138, 139, 140, 142, 146, 147, 152, 157, 158, 160, 166, 168, 170, 174, 179, 193, 200, 201, 202, 213, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 316, 323, 324, 325, 328, 330, 333, 334, 338, 341, 348, 349, 351, 353, 354, 355, 358, 359, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 423, 429, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 441, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 452, 453, 454, 460, 462, 465, 466, 477, 480, 481, 495, 499, 508, 509, 510, 513, 514, 516, 518, 521, 522, 524, 526, 529, 531, 532, 537, 542, 543, 548, 551, 552, 553, 563, 566, 569, 573, 574, 575, 582, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 596, 598, 599, 600, 604, 607, 608, 609, 611, 614, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 625, 626, 632, 738, 640, 642, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, 656, 659, 660, 664, 665, 666, 667, 670, 673, 675, 678, 679, 682, 686, 690, 691, 693, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 716, 717, 719, 723, 724, 727, 729, 730, 731, 732, 738, 745, 749, 750, 751, 753, 755, 756, 758, 762, 765, 768, 774, 781, 782, 785, 784, 786, 787, 788, 791, 792, 793, 795, 796, 797, 808, 809, 813, 819, 824, 834, 835, 836, 839, 847, 848, 849, 854, 859, 861, 862, 863, 864, 869, 870, 874, 875, 878, 879, 882, 883, 884, 886, 889, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 906, 910, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 921, 929, 930, 933, 935, 939, 940, 941, 942, 944, 947, 954, 956, 958, 961, 963, 964, 965, 969, 970, 972, 977, 978, 985, 987, 994, 996, 1,000 1,004, 1,006, 1,008, 1,009, 1,078, 1,080, 1,101, 1,104, 1,109, 1,110, 1,248, 1,251, 1,252, 1,254, 1,255, 1,261, 1,262, 1,264, 1,268, 1,270, 1,279, 1,283, 1,285, 1,286, 1,283, 1,289, 1,290, 1,294, 1,299, 1,301, 1,304, 1,306, 1,307, 1,308, 1,309, 1,310, 1,311, 1,315, 1,316, 1,319, 1,320, 1,341, 1,342, 1,345, 1,348, 1,358, 1,407, 1,408, 1,409, 1,437, 1,438, 1,440, 1,449, 1,450, 1,451, 1,453, 1,502, 1,504, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,753.
These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st January, 1896.
They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1895.
MEXICO, 31st October, 1895.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the **UNION PACIFIC** and **KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES**, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Nov. 29, 1895.

To the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and stock of the OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

THE HOLDERS OF A MAJORITY of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having become parties to the Preliminary Agreement, the time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under said Agreement has been extended to and including **December 12th, 1895,** after which date Deposits will not be received, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

Application will at once be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the Plan of Reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co., New-York.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office December 1, the Debentures of Series 22, $50,000.
Due December 1, 1895,
AND WILL PAY IN ADVANCE
Series 30 and 31, $144,000.
Due May 1, 1896.

WITH SOME PRODUCING GOLD PROPERties in hand, for sale, I should be glad to meet, or correspond, with prospective buyers; principals. CARAT, Box 160 Times.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$20,000 Ind. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, "Series A," 1919.
$10,000 Ind. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, "Series B," 1919.
$38,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4s, 1921, Nov., 1895, Coup.
100 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
100 shs. American Sugar Refining Co., Pref.
62 shs. Belleville & Southern Ill. R. R., Pref.
$38,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1943.
$12,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Ry. Gen'l Cons'd 5s, 1931.
$10,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chic. R. R. Con. 6s, 1916.
$5,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Geo. R. R. Cons'd 5s, 1956.
$10,000 Oregon Short Line 1st Mtge. 6s, (Trust Co. Certfs.)
$30,000 Belleville & So. Illinois R. R. 8s, 1896.
2 shs. Minnesota Mining Co.
200 shs. Union Car Spring Manfg. Co.
250 shs. Sierra Madre Gold Mining Co.
600 shs. Home Petroleum Co.
$15,500 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1989, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
$48,500 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. 2d Mtge. Gold Bds., "Class A," (1st Ass. pd.,) due 1989, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
$4,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1943, Guar.
$5,000 Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1921.
$5,000 Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1925.
$5,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 5 p. c. Construction Bds., Guar., 1923.
$5,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1937.
$2,000 Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, 1900.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1939.
$7,000 Jefferson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1909.
$5,000 Col. Midland R. R. 4 p. c. Cons'd Mtge. Bds., 1940, Certfs.
$9,000 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st Mtge. 6s, 1933.
$5,000 St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Mtge. and Terminal 5s, 1914.
$14,000 Southern Ry. 1st Cons'd 5s, 1994.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio South Western R. R. Co. 1st Income Bds., "Series B," 5s, 2043.
$600 Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 6 p. c. Certf. of Indbt.
$4,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Brooklyn 1st Mtge. 5s, 1940.
$4,000 General Electric Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1922.
50 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Pfd.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
63 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Pref.
100 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
24 shs. Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co
30 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. 3d National Bank.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
80 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., Pref'd.
151 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., Common.
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., Pref'd.
30 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
10 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
10 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Bank of North America.
10 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. American Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Bank State of New-York.
10 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$4,500 Neptune Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1933.
150 shs. Home Insurance Co.
620 shs. Cons'd Telegraph & News Co.
100 shs. New-York Times Publishing Co.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
26 Cortlandt Street, New-York.
Coupons due December 1st on the following bonds will be paid on presentation at this office:
Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R.,
Passaic & New-York R. R.,
Paterson Extension R. R.,
Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R., 2d mortgage.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLing Company, 207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 18, 1895.—Dividend No. 13.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Dec. 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed 12 M., Nov. 23, and opened at 9 A. M., Dec. 2.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 16 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due December 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
Coupon No. 9, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the offices of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1895.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 29, 1895.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after Dec. 2, 1895.
C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 27, 1895.
The coupons due Dec. 1, 1895, of the Equipment Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE RIO GRANDE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupon No. 12, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the offices of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1895.

Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1895.
The coupons due Dec. 1, 1895, on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.,
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Nov. 27, 1895.
The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1895, on the bonds of the CAHABA COAL MINING COMPANY will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 33d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Nov. 30, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., Oct. 31, 1895.
On Saturday, Nov. 30, dividends will be paid to women.
Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBERT W. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
All Coupons maturing Dec. 1st, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City.
R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
R. H. ROCHESTER,
New-York, Nov. 25, 1895. Secretary.

BRIDGE MANAGEMENT CENSURED

Kings County Grand Jury Says Flagmen Are Too Few—Trains Are Run Too Frequently in Bad Weather.

The Kings County Grand Jury, which has been investigating the recent accident on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, in which two lives were lost, yesterday made this presentment to Judge Moore in the County Court of Sessions:

Whereas, We, the November, 1895, Grand Jury, after making a careful and thorough investigation of the accident having occurred upon the Brooklyn Bridge on the morning of the 19th inst., whereby two persons were killed, damage to property incurred, and the lives of many endangered, hereby come to the conclusion, whereas, although the cause of said accident cannot be attributed to the carelessness of any individual or to the bridge management as a whole sufficiently to warrant an indictment; be it

Resolved, That we have to censure the management for the small number of flagmen employed and the short headway under which trains are run during the prevailing conditions of weather, and, further, that we recommend the adoption of a more thorough signal system than that of the automatic signal operated from signal stations as at present—that of a block signal or other means more practical—and, if necessary with such, the employment of more flagmen, under such conditions, whereby everything possible be accomplished to prevent the repetition of such accident and to secure the safety of the people at large and prevent the loss of life and property.

Coroner Kene, as soon as he recovers from his illness, will hold two inquests on the bodies of those killed in the accident. Chief Engineer Charles C. Martin and others will be called to give testimony as to how the accident happened.

THE DRESSMAKER WAS SOLELY AT FAULT

She Made a Dress with the Wrong Side Out and Must Pay for It.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Adeline S. Lincoln of Worcester can have judgment on the twenty-dollar verdict which she was awarded in her action for damages against Dressmaker Anna L. Gay of that place for injury to her dress pattern in making the same up on the wrong side of the cloth, as the full bench of the Supreme Court has overruled the defendant's exceptions. The action was that of contract. There was a conflict of testimony as to how the dress should be made up, the dressmaker testifying that she was told by the plaintiff to make it up from the wrong side of the goods, while the plaintiff testified that she delivered the goods without giving any instructions as to the side upon which the cloth was to be made up.

The Court holds that if the dress was delivered to the defendant without instructions, the defendant, being a bailee for hire, was held to that degree of skill and care in the particular occupation in which she was engaged which would enable her to do the work intrusted to her in a reasonable and proper manner. And her understanding that it was a proper way to make the dress up wrong side out would be immaterial, therefore, if, in the exercise of a proper degree of skill and care, the clothes ought not to have been made up that way.

The dressmaker claimed she was entitled to have a ruling of law that if the plaintiff gave no instructions about the way of making the dress up, and saw that it was being made up wrong side out, the plaintiff was estopped to refuse the acceptance of the dress. But the Court says "No," because, in order to justify estoppel, it was necessary to have evidence tending to show that the defendant was induced by the plaintiff's conduct to do something different from what she would otherwise have done, and that the plaintiff knew, or had reasonable cause to know, that the plaintiff would so act.

The Court discovers no error of law, and overrules the defendant's exceptions.

George Augustus Sala's Illness.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mrs. George Augustus Sala desires to thank the many friends who have telegraphed and written to her from all parts of England sympathizing with her on the sad condition of her husband's health, and to say that at present she is totally unable to reply to their communications individually, as she would wish to do. Save for a few hours' visit to London on business matters, Mrs. Sala never leaves Mr. Sala's sickroom, at Brighton. The invalid, after his visit to Tunbridge Wells, was, for his greater comfort, removed to the house of his medical adviser, at 59 Norton Road, West Brighton, where he is skillfully attended and nursed. Mr. Sala is suffering from a tumor on the liver, and for some months from almost total loss of memory and hallucinations. Concerning the controversy as to Mr. Sala's religious belief, he comes of a Catholic family, and has always been of the Roman Catholic faith, although until last Summer he was not received into the Church. He confided these beliefs to his second wife on their marriage, in 1890, and received her solemn promise that should he be taken suddenly ill she would immediately send for a priest to carry out his expressed wishes. When Mr. Sala was brought home in a fainting fit last Summer from the Orleans Club, at Brighton, his wife immediately telegraphed to a friend, Father Donnelly of Norton Road, Brighton, and went herself the following day to Cardinal Vaughan, who kindly lost not an hour in traveling down to Brighton to see Mr. Sala, acting on a promise he had given Mr. Sala the previous Winter in Rome. Mr. Sala, although slightly stronger within the last few days, is still too feeble to see any friends beyond those already in attendance upon him.

The Madonna of Petrignano.

From The London Daily News.

Our Rome correspondent writes: "For a certain time rumors and tales have been in circulation as to the miracles which were being performed by the Madonna of Petrignano, a small shrine near Assisi. Crowds of peasants gathered, throwing to the Madonna all the little money they had, while a certain young man called Giovannino, in agreement with the priests of the place, was the mediator. Last night a police officer arrived at the shrine, where over 1,000 peasants were gathered. His kindly words exhorting them to leave being without effect, he commanded them in the name of the law to disperse. The crowd did not move, and answered with cries of, "Long live the Sacred Family!" The officer summoned a squad of mounted gendarmes, and the crowd dispersed. The young mediator, after a medical examination, was consigned to a lunatic asylum.

Ex-King Theebaw in Exile.

From The London Daily News.

Ex-King Theebaw in exile is almost as much a source of anxiety to the Government of India as he was when seated on the throne. The Government has been generous to him. Instead of depriving him of his property, they left to him an estate in Burmah, and the income of his property it is now proposed shall be devoted toward discharging his liabilities to honest creditors. His just and valid debts are to be determined and discharged in such a manner as the Government may fix upon. Unless something of the sort be done by the Government on his behalf, there seems to be nothing

NEW RULES FOR COURTS

Those Prepared by the Justices in the Appellate Division.

CODE FILED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK

Regulations Which Are to be in Force After the Beginning of the Year.

SOME OF THE APPOINTMENTS MADE

Changes in the County Court House, for Which $10,000 Has Been Appropriated.

The code of rules prepared by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the regulation of Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court were filed yesterday with the County Clerk. The order and rules follow:

The undersigned Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department do hereby make and establish the following rules to reguluate the sittings of the various parts and terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, and for such other purposes as are authorized by Section 15 of Chapter 553 of the Laws of 1895:

Appeals from the City Court.

Regulations for the hearing of appeals from the City Court of the City of New-York and the District Courts therein:

RULE I.

There shall be a term of the Supreme Court for the hearing of appeals from the City Court and the District Courts of the City of New-York, which shall commence on the fourth Monday of each month (except the month of August) at 10:30 o'clock, and shall continue from day to day during the fourth week until all appeals ready for hearing are heard and disposed of. The court shall hold its sessions in the Court House by three Justices of the Supreme Court.

RULE II.

The Clerk of such term of the Supreme Court shall make up a calendar of all appeals to be heard at each term and publish the same in The Law Journal at least five days before the commencement of the term. No appeal shall be placed on the calendar unless the return from the court below is duly filed with the Clerk of such term at least eight days before the commencement of the term; nor, in case of appeals from the City Court, unless an affidavit is filed with the Clerk at least eight days before the commencement of the term by which it appears that three copies of such return, duly printed as required by the General Rules of Practice, have been served upon the attorney of the respondent. Upon such return being filed as aforesaid, and, being also filed, the Clerk shall place the appeal upon the calendar in order in which the return was filed. The order of the Court upon the appeal shall be entered in the minutes of the County Clerk, and in the case of an appeal from the District Court shall be annexed to the return from such District Court and filed in the office of the County Clerk. In the case of an appeal from the City Court such a certified copy of the order of such court on the appeal shall be annexed to the return received from the City Court and shall be transmitted to the City Court, as required by Section 1,345 of the code. Appeals shall be brought on for argument upon notice of eight days.

RULE III.

In appeals from the City Court, in case the appellant does not cause the return to be filed with the Clerk of the said term of the court, and print and serve three copies thereof upon the attorney for the respondent, printed as required by the General Rules of Practice, within ten days after service of the notice of appeal, the respondent may move upon five days' notice on the first day of any term of such court, to dismiss the appeal, and the appeal shall be dismissed unless the time to cause the appellant to cause return to be filed and copies thereof printed and served be extended for good cause shown. In appeals from the District Courts, if the appellant does not procure the return to be made to the court within the time prescribed in Section 3,052 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the respondent may move on five days' notice to dismiss the appeal, which will be dismissed unless the appellate term for good cause shown extend the time in which the return may be filed. If the court below shall not make the return to this court, the appellant may move on the first day of such appellate term, upon five days' notice, to compel such return by attachment.

RULE IV.

Motions for reargument will only be heard on notice to the adverse party at the next succeeding day after the decision, stating briefly the ground upon which the reargument is asked, and such motions must be submitted on printed briefs, stating concisely the points supposed to have been overlooked or misapprehended by the court, with proper reference to the particular portion of the case and the authorities relied upon, together with copies of the opinions, if any, and counsel will not be heard orally.

RULE V.

In the reargument of the appeal from an order not more than fifteen minutes shall be occupied by the counsel on either side, and in the argument of any other appeal not more than thirty minutes shall be occupied by counsel on either side, except by permission of the court.

RULE VI.

If the appellant does not appear upon the call of the calendar, the judgment or order appealed from shall be affirmed. If the appellate appeal or respondent fails to appear, the appellant may either argue or submit his case, but judgment of reversal by default will not be allowed.

RULE VII.

An application to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from a decision of this term of the court under Section 1,344 of the Code of Civil Procedure must be made in writing on notice to the adverse party upon the first day of the term following the term in which the case was decided, and such application must set forth in full the special reasons why such an appeal should be allowed, and must be submitted without oral argument.

Supreme Court Trial Terms.

Rules for the regulation of the trial terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District and to regulate the calendar practice therein:

RULE I.

A general calendar of all issues of fact triable by a jury in the county, which shall include all cases at issue and duly noticed for trial in the Supreme Court, the Superior Court of the city and county, shall be made up for the first Monday of January, 1896, and at such subsequent times as shall be specially ordered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. No case shall be put upon such calendar unless a note of issue shall have been filed at least twenty days before the first Monday of January, 1896, with the Clerk of Part II. of the Trial Term. The note shall state that date of issue of action, the term for which the issue was noticed for trial, and the court in which the action was originally commenced, and if the same had been made upon a previous calendar in either of said courts, its number upon such calendar. Such calendar shall remain unchanged and continue the calendar for each successive Trial Term of the court until a new general calendar is ordered to be made up. New causes will be placed at the foot of the general calendar when regularly noticed for trial and a new note of issue filed, as prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure. Parties filing a consent may have any cause upon the general calendar reserved generally. All causes marked off the term at any Trial Term shall stand upon the general calendar as reserved generally at the beginning of the following term. Any case now upon the Circuit Court, the Superior Court, or Court of Common Pleas where parties shall have omitted to file a note of issue so as to have the same placed upon the general calendar, may apply to the Judge calling the Friday calendar on any Friday on two days' notice to the adverse party to have the same restored to the calendar, and it shall then be placed upon the general calendar at the foot thereof.

RULE II.

Any action reserved generally, where the same has been reached in its regular order, or in which a new trial shall have been ordered, may be placed upon the calendar for any Friday on filing a consent with the Clerk; or other party may apply to the Justice calling the Friday calendar upon any Friday on two days' notice to have such action placed upon the Friday calendar to be called for trial.

RULE III.

There shall be a special calendar upon which shall be placed all actions which have been awarded or are entitled to a preference, either under express provisions of law or by the general rules of practice, or by any special rule, which calendar shall be called and the cases thereon tried and disposed of at Part II. of the Trial Term. Any party entitled to have a case preferred may, upon two days' notice, apply to the court at Part II. to have the case placed upon such preferred calendar. There shall also be placed upon this calendar for trial all issues sent from the Special Term for trial by jury; all issues in special proceedings to be tried by jury, and any issue in an equity action as to which the parties are entitled by law to a jury trial where such issue has been framed to be so tried. All such cases shall be placed upon the preferred calendar in the order of filing with the Clerk of this part of the order granting the preference or directing issues to be tried.

RULE IV.

There shall be eleven Trial Terms of the Supreme Court, to be known respectively as Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. Parts II. to XI. (inclusive) shall commence on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December. Also the third Monday of September in each year, and shall continue to and including the fourth Friday of the term, except that where a Justice assigned to hold any of such Trial Terms is also assigned to appellate duty upon the fourth Monday of the same month, the Trial Term held by such Justice shall continue until the Friday preceding such fourth Monday. The court shall open at 10:30 A. M. on each day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Part I. of the Trial Term shall be designated as the Criminal Term of the court for the trial of indictments, and shall be held in the Criminal Court House. Trial Term, Part II., shall be known as the Trial Term for the trial of preferred causes. In case, however, this term of the court shall be unable to dispose of all the preferred causes, the Justice holding that term may send causes from his calendar to the other Trial Term parts for trial. Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. shall try and dispose of cases on the general calendar.

RULE V.

The Special Deputy Clerk assigned to Part II. of the Trial Term shall have charge of the general and preferred calendars hereinbefore provided for, and there shall be two assistant clerks to Part II. of the Trial Term, who shall, in turn, as directed by such special Deputy Clerk, attend the sitting of that part, and who shall assist the Clerk thereof in preparing the calendar. The calendar clerk shall each week make up a calendar of causes from the general calendar for trial at Trial Terms, which calendar will be published at least two days before the same is called. This calendar will be called by the Justice of the court assigned to the Special Term for the transaction of ex-parte business on Friday of each week at 2 o'clock P. M., unless another day is specially fixed by him to call such calendar. Causes on such calendar may be set down for trial on any day in the week following. Whenever it shall be necessary to call more than 250 cases on any Friday the Clerk shall divide the calendar into two parts. The first part shall be called at 2 o'clock P. M., and the second shall be called at 3 o'clock P. M. In case it should appear upon the call of the calendar on Friday that the number of cases set down for trial on the following week will not be sufficient to occupy the available time of all the Trial Terms of the court, the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the Special Term for the hearing of ex-parte business shall order a calendar of cases from the general calendar to be made up, and to be called upon Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Upon the call of such special cases may be set down for any day of the week in which the calendar is so called, or for the succeeding week.

When a case thus set down upon any Friday or Wednesday for trial appears upon the day calendar, it must be tried or go to the foot of the general calendar, unless it appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court calling the day calendar that, in consequence of the happening of an event since the cause was so set down for trial the trial cannot, with justice to one of the parties, proceed. The Court may then, by order, set the case down for trial on another day in the same week or place the case on the Friday calendar. In a case upon the day calendar for trial where it shall appear to the Court by affidavit that counsel who is to try the case is to argue a case upon the day calendar of the Court of Appeals of the United States, or upon the day calendar of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, or upon the day calendar of any Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, or is actually engaged in the trial of a case in a court of record in the City of New-York or in the City of Brooklyn, the case shall be passed for the day, or until such argument or trial is concluded, unless the trial in which the counsel is engaged is a protracted one. In no other event shall a case upon the day calendar be passed for the day.

RULE VI.

In an action for goods sold and delivered, or in an action brought to recover upon a promissory note, check, bill of exchange, bond, policy of life insurance, lease, undertaking, or other instrument for the payment of money only, where it shall appear by affidavit that the trial of the action will not occupy over two hours, either party may apply to Part II. of the Trial Term for an order placing the case upon the preferred calendar. Upon such application the Court may by order, if satisfied that the trial of the action will not occupy more than two hours, and if no good reason is shown why the same should not be promptly tried, place the case upon the preferred calendar and dispose of the same in its regular order thereon. If the trial shall occupy more than two hours, it shall go to the foot of the general calendar, unless for good cause the Court shall order otherwise.

RULE VII.

The Clerk shall make up a day calendar for each day of the term of the cases set down for trial upon such day. This calendar shall be divided into two equal parts. The first part shall be called in Trial Term, Part II., and shall remain thereon from day to day until the cases upon such day calendars are tried or otherwise disposed of. Cases upon the day calendar called in Part III. shall be tried in Parts III., IV., V., and VI., and cases upon the day calendar in Part VII. shall be tried in Parts VII., VIII., XI. X., and XI. Such cases shall be so tried in the parts in which they are called, (or to which they shall be sent for trial by the Justices presiding in Parts III. and VII.,) in the order in which they appear upon the respective day calendar. No application to postpone the trial shall in any case be sent to a part for trial.

When, however, the cases upon the day calendar, called in either Part III. or VII., shall be disposed of, cases upon the day calendar of the part remaining undisposed of may be sent to any part of the court not actually engaged in the trial of a case.

RULE VIII.

No case shall be tried in any part of the trial terms except such cases as shall be upon the date calendars of Parts II., III., VII., and the cases upon such day calendar shall be tried only in those parts or in the parts to which they may be sent for trial by the Justices presiding in Parts II., III., and VII., as hereinbefore provided.

Regulation of Special Term.

Rules for the regulation of the Special Terms of the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District, and establishing the calendars' practice therein:

RULE I.

There shall be a Special Term of the Supreme Court for a hearing of litigated motions, to commence on the first Monday of each month, and to continue until the last Friday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month, which term shall be held every day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

The court shall open at 11 o'clock A. M., and shall continue until all business has been disposed of. This special term shall be known as Special Term, Part I.

RULE II.

Motions may be noticed for any day during the term. The Clerk will make up a calendar for each day. Notice of issue must be filed with the Clerk two days before the day on which a motion is noticed to be heard, except where an order to show cause is granted, when the Clerk will place the motion upon the calendar at any time before the day for hearing upon the exhibition to him of the order to show cause and the filing of a note of issue. This calendar will be called at the opening of the court, and no motion will be heard that is not upon the calendar.

RULE III.

In all actions of proceedings, in which the accounts of an assignee for the benefit of creditors, or of a receiver appointed in an action for the dissolution of a corporation, are presented for settlement, or to be passed upon by the court, a notice, or a copy of an advertisement, requiring the creditors to present their claims to a referee, must be mailed to each creditor whose name appears on the books of the assignee or corporation, with the postage thereon prepaid, at least twenty days before the day specified in such notice, or advertisement. Proofs of such mailing shall be required on this application for a final decree passing the accounts of the assignee or receiver, unless proof is furnished that personal service of such notice or a copy of advertisement has been made upon the creditor.

RULE IV.

There shall be a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the transaction of ex parte business, to be held on the first Monday of each month, and to continue to and including the Saturday prior to the first Monday of the following month. The court shall open at 10:30 in the morning, and shall continue in session until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except Saturday, upon which day the court may be adjourned at 12 o'clock M., and shall be open every day of the year, except Sundays and legal holidays. This Special Term shall be known as Special Term, Part II.

RULE V.

Application for all court orders, except or by consent, or where notice is not required, or has been waived, must be made to the Special Term of the court for transaction of ex parte business. Any ex parte order granted by any Justice of the court other than the one assigned to hold the term of the court for the transaction of ex parte business shall not be entered by the Clerk. All applications for judgment in actions where the defendant has failed to appear, or has consented thereto, except in actions for divorce, shall be made to the Special Term of the court for the transaction of ex parte business, and shall not be made to any other court or Justice. All orders for the examination of parties or witnesses in supplementary proceedings, or to perpetuate testimony, or for the examination of parties before trial, or for the examination of witnesses under letters rogatory, or foreign commissions, or in aid of an attachment, or for any other purpose, or in any proceeding, shall be made returnable before the Justice assigned to hold the Special Term for the transaction of ex parte business, unless made returnable before a referee, or Commissioner under express statutory authority, and all writs of habeas corpus, or other writs that are required by law to be returnable at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, or before a Justice thereof, must be made returnable at the said Special Term, or before the Justice assigned to hold the same. Any writ or order before mentioned returnable elsewhere shall be disregarded. In actions for absolute divorce, or to annul a marriage, where no answer is interposed, references to take proof will not be granted. In such a case the application for judgment must be made at the Special Term, Part III., and the case placed upon the prepared calendar as hereinbefore provided.

Proceedings under Section 511 of the Consolidation act and all other proceedings authorized by Title 5 of such act to be had before a Justice holding the Chambers of the court, must be heard in the Special Term for the transaction of ex parte business. If a jury is demanded, the Justice holding such term may continue such proceeding before the Justice holding one of the Trial Terms, where a jury shall be forthwith impaneled and the question determined and the proceeding finally disposed of as required by said act. In case neither of the Trial Terms are in session the Justice assigned to the said Special Term for the transaction of ex parte business may impanel a jury and dispose of the case as required by law.

RULE VI.

The following regulations will apply to all the insolvent assignments for the benefit of creditors and application to the court thereunder:

1. Duties of the Clerk.—The Clerk, in additional books now kept by him, shall provide a register and docket. In the register shall be entered in full, query, decree, and final order made in the proceedings according to date, and that docket shall contain brief memoranda of each day's proceeding, according to the respective titles.

The register and docket shall at all times during court hours be open for public inspection.

2. Each petition, order, or decree shall be indorsed with the day and date of such filing, and the papers in each case shall be kept in a file by themselves.

3. No papers shall be permitted to be taken off the files of the court for any purpose except on an order of the court.

4. Every paper filed shall have a brief memorandum indorsed on the outside cover, showing the nature thereof.

5. Copies of any and all papers in these proceedings shall be furnished to any person applying for same upon the payment of the legal fees.

6. Process—All processes, citations, summonses, and subpoenas shall issue out of the court under the seal thereof, and be tested by the court.

7. Appearances—Any party may appear in these proceedings, either in person or by attorney—if by attorney, the name of him, his place of business, and residence shall be indorsed on each and every paper filed by him, and his name shall be entered in the docket.

8. Schedules—A schedule of liabilities and assets required to be filed by the assignor or assignee shall fully and fairly state the nominal and actual value of the assets, and the cause for the difference. If required, the affidavits of disinterested experts as to such value must be furnished.

9. Signing Of—Where there may be more than one sheet of paper necessary to contain the schedules, each page must be signed by the person or persons verifying the same. The sheets of paper on which the schedules are written shall be securely fastened before the filing thereof, and shall be indorsed by the full name of the assignor and assignee, and when filed by an attorney, shall also be indorsed by his name and business address.

10. Filing by Assignee—With the schedules filed by the assignee there must be a full affidavit made by such assignee and a disinterested expert showing the nature and value of the property assigned.

11. Name and Residence—The name, residence, occupation, and place of business of the assignor and name and place of business of the assignee may be incorporated in the affidavit or annexed to the schedules.

12. Recapitulation—There shall be a recapitulation at the end of the schedules as follows:

Debts and liabilities amount to $—.

Assets nominally worth $—.

Assets actually worth $—.

13. Contingent—Contingent liabilities shall appear on a separate sheet of paper.

14.—Amendments Of—Application to amend the schedules shall be made by verified petition in which the amendments sought to be made shall appear in full, and such amendments shall be verified in the same manner as the original schedules were verified.

15. Bond of Assignee—The bond of assignee shall be joint and several in form, and must be accompanied by the affidavit prescribed by Section 812 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and also by the affidavit of each surety, setting forth his business and where it is carried on, the amount of his debts and liabilities, and the description and value of property, real or personal, owned by him, so that it may appear that he is worth the amount in which he is required to justify over and above his debts and liabilities.

16. Justification of Sureties—The court may in its discretion require any surety to appear and justify.

17. At least one of such sureties shall be a freeholder. If the penalty of the bond be $20,000 or over it will be sufficient if two sureties justifying each in that sum, or by more than two sureties, the amount of whose justification united is double the penalty of the bond.

18. Provisional—The affidavit upon which application is made for leave to file a provisional bond must show fully and fairly the nature and extent of the property assigned, and good and sufficient reason must appear to show why the schedule cannot be filed. It shall be deemed a schedule of the assigned property until such time as the regular schedule shall be filed. Upon the filing of the schedules the amount of the bond will be determined finally, and should the provisional bond already filed be deemed sufficient, an order will be granted making such bond as approved the final bond.

19. Assignee—Every assignee shall keep full, exact, and regular book account of all receipts, payments, and expenditures of money and things, which said book shall always, during business hours, be open to inspection by any person interested in the trust estate.

20. In making sales at auction of personal property, the assignee shall give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of the sale and of the articles to be sold, by advertisement in one or more newspapers, and he will give notice of the sale at auction of any real estate at least twenty days before such sale. Upon such sale the assignee shall sell from printed catalogue in parcels, and shall file a copy of such catalogue, with the prices obtained for the goods sold, with his final account.

21. When any notice is served on the creditors of the insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the statute or these rules, by mail, every envelope containing such notice shall have upon it a direction to the person to whom it is sent, which it is sent to return the same to the sender within ten days unless called for. Upon every application made to the court upon such service, an affidavit shall be presented showing whether any such notices have been returned.

22. Upon an application made for a general citation, the assignee must file with his petition his account, with the vouchers.

23. The assignee must file an account in all cases, which shall be referred for examination. Discharges—No discharge shall be granted an assignee who has not advertised for claims pursuant to Section 4 of the statute and the thirtieth sub-division of this rule. No discharge can be granted to an assignee in his individual case, whether the creditors have been paid or have released or have entered into composition or not, except in a regular proceeding for an accounting, under Section 20 of the act, commenced by petition for citation, and citation thereon to all persons interested in the estate.

24. Substituted Assignee—Whenever an assignee shall have been removed, either on his own petition or on the petition of any person interested in the estate, and another person appointed as assignee in his place and stead, a certified copy of the order made on such petition shall be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county wherein the original assignment was recorded, and the Clerk of the county shall make such suitable entry on the margin of the record of the original assignment as will show the appointment of such substituted assignee, and the said certified copy of the order shall be attached to the original assignment.

25. Account of Assignee.—The account of this assignee shall be in the nature of a debit and credit statement; he shall debit himself with the assets as shown in the schedules as filed, and credit himself with any decrease, as well as expenses.

26. The statement of expenditures shall be full and complete, and the vouchers for all payments shall be attached to the account.

27. The affirmation to the accounting shall be with the assignee, and objections to the accounts may be presented to the referee, in writing, or be brought on a cross-examination, and in the latter case they must be specifically taken and entered in the minutes.

28. The testimony taken shall be signed by the different witnesses, and attached to and filed with a report of the referee.

29. Report of Referee.—The report of the referee shall show all the jurisdictional facts necessary to confer power on the court, such as the proper executing and acknowledging of the assignment, the recording of the same, the filing of the schedule and bond, the advertising for creditors, the issuing of the citation, the presenting of the account, and when any items may be disallowed in the account of the assignee, the same shall be fully set out in the report.

30. Notice to Present Claims.—A copy of the notice of advertisements requiring creditors to present their claims must be mailed to each creditor whose name appears upon the books of the assignor, with the postage thereon prepaid, at least thirty days before the days specified in such advertisement, and proof of such mailing must be required on the application for a final decree, unless personal service thereof is made upon such creditors.

31. The decision of the referee after the trial of a disputed claim, under Section 26 of the General Assignment act, shall be filed with the Clerk of the court, and a copy served on the defeated party. The court shall, on application of either party, confirm the said report, and the decision of the referee shall be reviewed only by appeal from the order confirming the report to the appellate division.

RULE VII.

There shall be six Special Terms of the Supreme Court for the trial of issues of law and issues of fact triable by the court, and for the hearing and decision of all other matters and special proceedings not otherwise provided for, to be known respectively as Part III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Each term shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and shall continue until the fourth Friday succeeding the first Monday.

RULE VIII.

A new general calendar of all issues of fact triable by the Court without a jury in the County of New-York, which shall include all such actions at issue and undisposed of in the Supreme Court, in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and in the Court of Common Pleas, which shall have been duly noticed for trial, shall be made for the first Monday of January, 1896. No case shall be placed upon such calendar unless a note of issue is filed with the clerk of Part III., of the Special Term, at least twenty days before the 1st of January, 1896, which note of issue shall state the title of the cause, the names of the attorneys, the date of issue, the term for which the case has been noticed for trial, the court in which the action was originally commenced, and if such action be upon the calendar of either of the courts, its numbers upon such calendar. Such calendar as made up shall continue the general calendar for every sucessive Special Term until a new general calendar is ordered to be made up by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. New cases, as they are noticed for trial, shall be placed at the foot of this general calendar, or, upon filing a note of issue, as required by the Code of Civil Procedure, a motion to correct this general calendar or to add to it any cases which have been left off by mistake may be made to the Court at Part III. of the Special Term, on the first Monday of each term on two days' notice to the adverse party. There shall also be made up a special calendar, upon which shall be placed all actions brought against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the Manhattan Railway Company to enjoin the use of public streets in the City of New-York now pending in the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas for city and county, or the Superior Court, or which shall be hereafter brought for that purpose, which special calendar shall be called and disposed of in Part VII. of the Special Term.

There shall also be made up a special calendar on which shall be placed all issues of law now at issue in the Supreme Court of said Superior Court or the Court of Common Pleas, and the new issues of law hereafter noticed for trial shall be put at the foot of the calendar. The special calendar of the issues of law shall be called and disposed of in Part III. of the Special Term.

There shall also be made up a special calendar which shall be known as the preferred calendar, upon which shall be placed all defended actions for divorce or for annulment of marriages, all actions entitled under the code or the general or special rules of practice to a preference, all applications for judgment in actions where issues have been framed and sent to a jury for trial, all applications for final judgment where an interlocutory judgment has been entered and an account has been taken or other proceedings had before a referee, all motions for a new trial on the ground of surprise or newly discovered evidence or upon a case and exceptions, all motions to confirm a referee's report and for final judgment in any action in which an issue of fact has been tried by a referee where application to the court for final judgment is necessary, all applications for final judgment in proceedings to condemn real estate for public use, and all applications for final order in certiorari proceedings or in proceedings where an alternative writ of mandamus has been issued.

The special preferred calendar herein provided for shall be called by the Justice assigned to Part III. of the Special Term, and shall be disposed of by him, provided, however, that in the case he find it impossible to dispose of such calendar he may, from time to time, as may be necessary, assign the cases from such calendar to the other parts of the Special Term for hearing and decision. In actions for divorce and actions for the annulment of marriage the evidence must be taken in open court and must be written out and filed with the judgment roll.

RULE IX.

The Clerk will make up a day calendar for each day of thirty cases, unless a different number is specially directed by the Justice in Part IV., of the Special Term, upon which shall be placed all the cases set down for that day or upon previous days, which have not been disposed of, which day calendar shall be called in Part IV. of the Special Term, and cases therefrom assigned to the several parts of the Special Term for trial. No case shall be assigned to Part III. or Part VII. of the Special Term until the special calendars directed to be called and tried in these parts shall have been disposed of. The parties to any case upon the general calendar may file a consent, signed by the attorneys, with the Clerk of Part III., setting a case down for a day to be named in the consent. Thereupon the case will not be placed upon the day calendar until the day named in such consent, and not then unless it has been reached in its order on the general calendar. No case on the day calendar will be adjourned on the consent of the parties, or otherwise, except upon the presentation of the affidavit to the Justice calling the calendar showing either a legal reason for such adjournment or that the counsel who is to try the case is engaged to argue an appeal on the day calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or the Court of Appeals, or the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, or is actually engaged in the trial of a case in a court of record in New-York or Brooklyn; in which case the action shall be passed from day to day until the argument or trial is finished, unless the trial in which counsel is engaged is a protracted one. Any case upon the day calendar not ready for trial and not passed upon or adjourned, as hereinbefore provided, shall go to the foot of the general calendar. Before the case is placed upon the day calendar it may be marked "reserved generally" upon filing a consent with the Clerk, signed by the attorneys for the respective parties, and such action shall not be placed upon the day calendar for trial, except upon order of the Court, made upon two days' notice to the opposing party, which motion shall be made in Part III. of the Special Term. All cases marked over the term for good cause shown upon affidavit shall, at the commencement of the following term, be considered reserved generally. No case upon the day calendar shall be marked "reserved generally."

RULE X.

In all actions brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage or for the foreclosure of mechanics' liens, either party may apply to the Special Term, Part III., upon notice of two days to the adverse party, to have the case placed upon the preferred calendar, to be called in Part III. of the Special Term, and if it shall appear to the court, upon such application, that the trial will not be a protracted one, or that for any special reason the case should be promptly disposed of, it shall be placed upon the preferred calendar for trial.

RULE XI.

In all cases in which a preference is given by a special provision of law, general rules of practice, or special rules, the party entitled to such preference may, on two days' notice, apply to Special Term, Part III., for an order placing the cause on the preferred calendar. In case such preference is granted, the case shall be placed upon such calendar as of the date when the motion was made, and it shall be called in its order.

RULE XII.

No special term shall be continued beyond the Friday preceding the commencement of a new term, except for the purpose of completing a trial already commenced during the term, in which case, immediately upon the completion of the trial, the court shall adjourn for the term.

RULE XIII.

Regulating the Procedure upon Applications for Naturalization in the First Judicial District.—All applications of aliens to be admitted to become citizens of the United States must be heard and final action had thereon at the Special Term of the Supreme Court for the transaction of ex parte business. Such hearings shall be had only upon Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week during the year, which are hereby designated as the stated days for such applications. The application which is required by Chapter 626 of the Laws of 1895 to be filed with the Clerk of the Court shall be so filed with the Assistant Clerk of such Special Term assigned to that branch of the business. Such application shall specify the stated day (more than fourteen days thereafter) when such application will be brought on for hearing and final action.

The assistant clerk assigned to naturalization business shall make up a calendar of such applications for each of such stated days, upon which he will place all such applications, in the order of filing, for the days specified in the application. The calendar will be called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon upon each stated day. The hearing upon such applications shall be had upon the call of the calendar, and the testimony of the applicant and his witnesses shall be thereupon taken in open court. Such testimony shall be taken down by the stenographer assigned to that part of the court, and shall be written out and filed with the application.

If the applicant fail to appear upon the call of the calendar, the application will be dismissed without prejudice to a fresh application.

Rules for Court Attaches.

Rules to regulate the attendance and prescribe the duties of the Clerks, assistants, criers, interpreters, stenographers, librarians, and attendants of the Supreme Court:

RULE I.

The special deputy to the Clerk of the city and County assigned to such Special Trial Term of the Supreme Court shall attend on each day the court is in session and remain throughout. The special deputy clerk assigned to Part II. of the Trial Term shall have charge of the general and special calendars there. The assistants to such special deputies shall attend in Part II. of the court. All orders relating to the calendar and all notes of issue of cases to be placed on it shall be filed with the Clerk of Part II. of the Trial Term. He shall attend each Friday or Wednesday call of the calendar, make up the general and special calendars of such Trial Terms, and a day calendar for each day of the term when the court is in session. The clerks assigned to the other Trial Terms of the Supreme Court shall assist him when they are not engaged at their own duties. The special deputy of the County Clerk assigned to Part III. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court shall have charge of the general and special calendars of the Special Term and all notes of issue of cases to be placed upon the Special Term calendar, and orders relating to the calendar shall be filed with them.

There shall be two assistant clerks of Part III. of the Special Term, who shall attend to the sitting of that part, and assist the Clerk in preparing the calendar. Special deputy clerks of the other Special Terms shall render the clerk of Part III. such assistance as he shall require when the courts to which they are assigned are idle. The special deputy clerk assigned to each Trial and Special Term of the court shall, subject to the supervision of the Justice assigned thereto, be responsible for the proper condition of the courtroom, the supply of stationery, and the attendance of the officers or attendants assigned to such Special and Trial Terms, and for the performance of such officers or attendants of their respective duties. He shall keep a book in which shall be entered the time at which these persons assigned to that part of the court shall appear and remain in court, and shall transmit at the end of each month to the Appellate Division a copy of such record.

The special deputy clerk assigned to the Special Term for the hearing of motions shall make up a day calendar of motions to be heard each day, and shall cause the same to be published in The Law Journal. He shall attend the call of the calendar, and shall assist as the Justice requires. The two assistant clerks assigned to that part of the court shall attend each day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or longer if necessary, and perform such duties as the deputy clerk assigned to that part of the court shall require. The deputy clerk assigned to the Special Term for the transaction of ex parte business shall attend from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or longer if necessary, and assist when required. The two assistants of that part of the court shall keep records of the court and perform such duties in addition as required. There shall be three additional assistants to such clerks, having charge of the records of naturalization heretofore kept in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County, Clerk of Superior Court, and Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, who shall attend to applicants for naturalization and keep the books and records relating thereto, and who shall also perform such additional duties as the special deputy clerk shall require. There shall also be two other assistants who shall have charge of records relating to assignments for the benefit of creditors.

The assistants of this branch of the Special Term shall attend in the Court House from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The clerk assigned to the term for the hearing of appeals from the City and District Courts shall attend the sitting of the Appellate Term while in session, keep the records, and perform such other duties as may be required. When the court is not in session he shall attend each day from 10 to 4, and when not occupied with the business of the appellate branch, shall assist in Part II. of the Trial Term and Part III. of the Special Term.

RULE II.

There shall be a stenographer attached to each Special and Trial Term of the Supreme Court, whose duty it shall be to attend a session of the court to which he is assigned. In case his services are not needed in the court to which he is assigned, it shall be his duty to attend any other term at which his services shall be required. The stenographers assigned to Special or Trial Terms must attend at the Court House at 10 o'clock each day, and remain as long as required. In case of the absence of any stenographer from the post to which he is assigned owing to illness, or when, owing to any accumulation of work, such stenographer shall be permitted by the Justice presiding in any such part to absent himself for a definite period from the daily sittings of the court for the purpose of enabling him to write out the testimony taken by him, such stenographer may, subject to the approval of such Justice, select another stenographer to take his place during his temporary absence. Such temporary stenographer shall before acting take the oath of office. He shall be paid by the official stenographer whose place he takes, and his services shall not be a charge upon the city or county.

RULE III.

It shall be the duty of the librarian to take charge of the library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to attend in the room of such library each day during the session of the court, when the court is in session, and when not in session, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or as much longer as he shall be required by either of the Justices of the Appellate Division, and to perform generally such duties in relation to such library as either of the said Justices shall require. He shall be responsible for all books in the library, and shall see to it that all books removed from the library to the courtroom or elsewhere are returned to the library, and shall be responsible generally for the safekeeping and proper condition of the books and furniture in the library room. The assistant to the librarian shall have charge of the library for the use of the Justices of the Supreme Court. He shall attend at the County Court House from 10 o'clock in the morning and as much longer as any Justice of the Supreme Court shall require, and he shall be responsible for the safety and condition of the books in the library and of the furniture in the library room, and for the return of all books taken to the courtrooms or elsewhere. No books pertaining to that library shall, under any circumstances, be removed from the County Court House, and the assistant librarian shall enforce all orders in regard to the safekeeping and preservation of such books as shall be made from time to time by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

RULE IV.

The interpreters shall attend on each day, except on Sundays and legal holidays, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and as much later as any branch of the court is in session, and shall hold themselves subject at all times to a call from any Justice of the court, whether in court or out of court, to render such services as interpreter as shall be required. On their arrival each morning they must report their arrival to the crier or assistant crier, and upon their departure in the afternoon they shall report in a like manner.

RULE V.

The crier of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall assign the attendants to the Appellate Division and to the various special and trial terms of the Supreme Court. He shall have general charge of all the attendants, and it shall be his duty to see that they properly perform their duties. He shall report to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court any one of such attendants who fails to attend and perform the duties required of him, or who in any way misconducts himself. He shall attend at each session of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and shall open and adjourn said court, except when his attendance is dispensed with by the Presiding Justice. He shall make a report each month to the Appellate Division of any violation of any of the rules of the court of which he is cognizant, and perform such other duties as required. The assistant of the said crier shall attend at the Court House from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock each day, and longer if required, or while any branch of the court is in session. In the absence of the crier he shall perform such other duties as any Justice of the Supreme Court, or the crier shall require. The assistant crier shall wear, while in court or in the discharge of his duties, a uniform such as is now established for the crier of the Supreme Court.

RULE VI.

The attendants shall each day attend the term of court to which they are assigned by the crier from 10 until 4, or as much longer as may be deemed necessary, and report to the Clerk the hour of their arrival, and before they leave, and wear the uniform now prescribed for the attendants of the Supreme Court. In addition to their ordinary duties they shall perform such others as may be required of them.

A General Rule.

General rules applicable to all parts and terms of the court:

From and after the 31st of December, 1895, all local rules of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District other than these hereby adopted, are abrogated.

Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1895.

C. H. VAN BRUNT,
GEORGE P. BARRETT,
GEORGE INGRAHAM,
EDWARD PATTERSON,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
PARDON C. WILLIAMS.

APPELLATE DIVISION CALENDAR.

Rules for Its Preparation, as Decided by the Justices.

The following rules for the preparation of the calendar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court were announced yesterday by Alfred Wagstaff, the Clerk of the Appellate Division:

The undersigned Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department hereby make the following rules with regard to the calendar for the term of the court commencing upon the first Monday of January, 1896:

RULE I.

The Clerk of the Appellate Division shall make up a calendar for the term of the court commencing on the first Monday of January, 1896, which shall consist of all appeals pending and undisposed of in the Supreme Court, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, except appeals from the City Court and the District Courts of the City of New-York. A separate calendar shall be made up of all appeals from orders so pending and undisposed of in the three courts.

RULE II.

The appellant or the party desiring to bring the appeal or proceeding on for argument must, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the said term, file with the Clerk of the Appellate Division the original exception, or the original papers upon which the appeal or proceeding must be heard, certified, and printed, as required by Section 1,353 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the general rules of practice. He must also file with the said Clerk an affidavit from which it shall appear that three printed copies of the said case or papers have been served upon the adverse party, and upon filing such original certified and printed record and such affidavit, the Clerk shall place the same before the calendar in regular order, according to the time of the service of the notice of appeal or commencement of the special proceedings. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York must, at least five days before the commencement of said term, transmit

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Telephone Company Adds to its Holdings—Sale of a Broadway Corner —Auction Offerings.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company have bought, at $116,000, the property at 17 Dey Street. The lot adjoins the company's other property in Cortlandt Street.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess, who acted as brokers in the recent sale to Jacob Hirsh, of 37 East Twelfth Street, extending to 48 and 50 East Thirteenth Street, have resold the property to Albert Wagner, the architect. He will tear down the old buildings and erect an eight or nine story fireproof business structure. The plot contains about 7,500 square feet.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John R. Todd, to Morgenthau, Plaut & Goldsmith, the plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Columbus Avenue, 25 feet south of Eightieth Street, and also the key lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Eightieth Street. Mr. Todd, a few days ago, contracted to buy the plot, and has now sold his contract at an advance.

The same firm of brokers have sold for George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. the four-story brownstone dwelling 42 West Sixty-ninth Street, 23 by 60, with extension, by 100.8. This is the third dwelling sold out of a row of seven, which will not be completed for a month to come.

Mr. Henry F. Cook has sold, at about $75,000, the five-story, stone and brick, American basement dwelling 316 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

The Robert Carter Estate has sold to J. C. Buttenwieser, at $185,000, the northeast corner of Broadway and Spring Street, 25 by 100 by 28.9 by 100, with five-story brownstone building.

Mr. Brigham Hall sold for Charles Simpson the plot, 84 by 100 by 57 by 104, on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, at $15,000. He exchanged the lots subsequently, obtaining from Mary A. Fines the five-story flat at 52 West Ninety-third Street, 32 by 68 by 100, with a valuation of $52,000, and has resold the flat to an investor.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold, for W. D. Harris, to J. McCafferty the five-story double flat, with store, 372 Columbus Avenue, 26x90x104, and for the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company the three-story brick private dwelling with a plot of land 132x261, on Locust Hill Avenue, near Garden Street, Yonkers, N. Y., known as the Bloomfield Place.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen report the closing of a contract for the sale of 100 feet on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street at about $60,000. The property is part of the James O'Connor estate, and the last deed is dated 1828, and has been in his family since. Oppenheimer Brothers & Vieth were the purchasers, and will intend to erect a handsome apartment house.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $25,000, to the plaintiff, Mary Jane Stafford, the five-story, brick tenement, northwest corner of Forsyth Street, west side, 161.10 feet south of Canal Street, 25 by 100. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Smyth sold to Hellner & Wolf, at $64,400, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 41.8 by 82.2.

Mr. George R. Read sold, under foreclosure, at $24,000, to the plaintiffs, Phebe P. Knapp and others, as executors, the four-story brownstone dwelling 10 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 178.10 2-3 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18 by 100.8½, and also the right, title, and interest of Thomas Graham and wife to strip adjoining, 1.11 1-3 by 100.8½, and the easement to adjoining strip, 3.10 2-3 by 100.8½.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Frank Kolb, at $7,000, the two-story frame building 498 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, between Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, with lots, 50 by 100.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, at $31,000, to the plaintiff, Alfred Gutwillig, the three five-story brownstone tenements 221 to 225 West Seventh Street, north side, 237 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 76 by 92.

At the Getty House, Yonkers, yesterday morning, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Walter Radford, at $24,050, the three four-story brick flats, with stores, at 40 and 42 Palisade Avenue, and 900 feet, to 101 To Elizabeth B. Radford, at $23,400, he sold the adjoining similar property, at 44 and 46 Palisade Avenue. To Theodore H. Silkman, at $50,000, he sold a plot of 7 4-10 acres, 615 feet front on South Broadway, 500 feet on Valentine Lane, and 900 feet on Bradford Street, with residence, stable, and outbuildings. To George W. Bruce, at $1,150, he sold a lot, 50 by 102, on Oliver Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed, and Alterations to be Made.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, by Charles Siegfried of 831 Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, John T. and James A. Farley of Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, for a seven-story and basement brick flat; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 50 feet east of Second Avenue, by Albert Oehning, lessee, and Arthur Ingraham of 111 Nassau Street, owner, for a one-story frame runway and coal bins; cost, $1,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 30 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, by George Spaeth of 1,651 Fox Street, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $100.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Cooke Place, by Louis L. Seiter of Bloomfield, N. J., for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Vyse Street, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, by Miss Nellie Rice of 752 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $14,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 25 feet west of Washington Avenue, by William Clarke of 1,923 Washington Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame storage house; cost, $150.

No. 101 Heater Street, by Mary A. McGuire of 110 West Fifteenth Street, owner; Cook Construction Co. of Ludlow Street, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick store and lodge rooms; cost, $500.

Nos. 517 to 521 West Fifty-ninth Street, by W. E. Cushman of 933 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a six-story brick bakery; cost, $1,000.

No. 146 East Thirty-fourth Street, by John Salmon of 21 Abingdon square, alterations to the four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 54 East Sixty-first Street, by Meyer L. Rhein, M. D., of 104 East Fifty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $12,000.

No. 11 East Broadway and 16 Catharine Street, by United States Trust Company, trustees of J. McCahill estate, alterations to two four and four-and-one-half-story brick store, workshop, &c.; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 29.

121ST ST, s s, 357 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Joseph M. Lennon to Frances W. Pollock $19,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 97th St, extended to 98th St x105x— to 97th St x105; Maggie A. Coleman to Jacob M. Newman 1

126TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 20x83x20.2x85.11, and other property; John Renehan and wife to Ignaz Debrowski and another 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 122 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Lillie E. Henderson to Milen A. Stafford 1

149TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of College Av, 50x100; John B. Campbell and wife to Rose A. McLaughlin 1

SAME PROPERTY; Solomon McLaughlin and wife to John B. Campbell 1

LORING PLACE, n w s, 100 ft n e of University Av, 180 ft s e s of Oxford Place x180, and other property; Henry McCracken and wife to Helen M. Gould 22,000

174TH ST, s s, 85.10 ft s of Vanderbilt Av, 16.2x90; Charles Van Riper and James M. La Coste and wives to Karoline Lehman 4,500

CLINTON AV, w s, 103.4 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Henry Schopper and Margaret Henry 3,500

[illegible] AV, w s, Lot 219, map of Ryer [illegible] 24th Ward; Charles A. Lopez to [illegible] Fell 1

[illegible] AV, e s, Lot 135, map of [illegible] Rose, West Farms; Caroline [illegible] to Peter Quinn 2,100

[illegible] s, being e ¾ of Lot 513, [illegible] Wakefield, 50x114; Levi H. [illegible] Valentine Llbrock 1

[illegible] s, 100 ft s of Ozark St, 50x [illegible] Susie Soule to Susie G. Fuller 1

[illegible] ST, s e s, Lot 78, map of [illegible] Washingtonville, 50x100; Elizabeth [illegible] ing to Catherine Norz 1

[illegible] AV, w s, Lot 278, map of 308 [illegible] Homestead; Seton Home- [illegible] and Company to Josephine [illegible] 675

[illegible] AV, s s, Lots 188 and 189, [illegible] runs to Latting St; Sarah [illegible] Bernard Gries, four parcels 600

[illegible] ST, 582 and 588 Cherry St; the [illegible] of August M. Weil to Teresa [illegible] 700

[illegible] part 1

[illegible] perty, Leopold Wallach to [illegible] 1,000

[illegible] ST, n s, 37.6 ft w of Sheriff St, 18.6x87; George E. Epstein to Teresa [illegible] 1

GREENWICH AV, w s, 55 ft s of Horatio St, 27.6x75.1x25x68.8; Minnie Regensburg to Jane Kessler, all title 10,500

SAME property, all title; the executrix of Christian Brockhausen to same 10,500

15TH ST, 540 and 542 East; Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim, exchange, &c. 1

167TH ST, n s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 76x92, (221 and 225 West 166th St;) Arthur Smith, referee, to Alfred Gutwillig 31,000

70TH ST, 308 East; Carl F. Bell and wife to Edward Baumgarten and wife 1

1ST AV, e s, 50 ft n of 62d St, 32x94; Elise Lotze to Edward C. Thatcher 1

SAME property; Edward C. Thatcher and wife to Ettie L. Baldwin 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 201.10 ft to 98th St x 105; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordier 10

MADISON AV, w s, 70.5 ft n of 115th St, 30.6x85; Henry Belvin to Simon Adler 28,000

113TH ST, 66 East; John Hughes and wife to Mary Michael 1

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Ralph A. Molini to Catharina Sackett 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 121st St, 120.10x100; A. Alonzo Teets to Morris Steinhardt 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Alexander McDowell and wife to George Aschenbach 64,000

VILLA AV, n w corner of Potter Place, 96.8x100x98.1x100; Adaline E. Elting to Conzolata De Pasquale and Catharine I. Cattaberry 2,800

133D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Jacob Pizer 10,275

31ST ST, 423 and 425 West; Annie M. Sadlier and Catharine L. and Patrick Cassidy to Adolph Urban 60,200

SAME property; Patrick Cassidy and Isaac R. Adler to same 5

89TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Theodore and William Kilian and wives to Herman Scheuer 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 82d St, 27.6x100; Mary and Neilson Burgess to Ann Stoddart 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223 and 224; same to same 1

71ST ST, s s, 118 ft w of West End Av, 18 x100.5; Samuel C. Boehm and wife to Charles O. Corn 1

62D ST, 223 West; Bertha and John B. Smith to Theodore Von Ganther 1

64TH ST, 208 and 210 West; Adam Reinhardt to Maria Pfaender 1

SAME property; Henry Buermann to Adam Reinhardt 1

52D ST, n s, 210.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Louis L. Delafield, referee, to Philip Stiehl 14,900

78TH ST, 330 East; Katie Davidson to Charles J. Brodil 7,000

57TH ST, 32 and 34 East; the executors of James S. Cushman to Archibald D. Russell; one-half part 60,000

SAME property; William H. Phillips and wife to same, one-half part 60,000

Recorded Leases.

ALLINGER, Wilhelmina G., to Frederick M. Hausling; n s of 14th St, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 21.10x103.3, 2 5-12 years. $450

BRIGANTI, Pietro, to Floriano Carporelli and Gabrielle Vaccaro; 161 Hester St, 5 years 1,800

HABERSHAW, William M., and others and Mary J. Johnson to J. L. Hopkins & Co., a corporation; 86 John St, 5½ years 1,950

TONNELE, John L., trustees of John Tonnele to Eugene C. Akers; 273 6th Av, 5 years 5,000

VOLK, Eberhard, to Joseph Mutter; store, 1,713 2d Av, 3½ years 672

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and wife to Leopold Turk; s s of 73d St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year $5,000

BRODIL, Charles J., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 78th St, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 5,000

BUCHSBAUM, Karoline, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 9th Av, 74.1 ft n of 40th St, 1 year 13,000

BENSON, Jacob, and wife to Henry G. Peters; w s of Hall Place, 849.11 ft s of 167th St, 1 year 300

BAUMGARTEN, Edward, and wife to Carl F. Biell; 308 East 70th St, installments. 1,350

COX, William P., to T. McPeters; n s of 52d St, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year ... 200

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Jacob M. Newman; n w corner of Lexington Av and 97th St, 1 year 30,000

CORN, Charles O., to Samuel C. Boehm; s s of 71st St, 118 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 3,000

CANARY, Thomas, and wife to M. W. Cooper; 426 to 206 West 58th St, 3 notes. 7,077

DE PASQUALE, Santilio, and others to the John Kress Brewing Company; n w corner of Villa Av and Potter Place, demand 1,350

DE PASQUALE, Comolata, and another to same; n e corner of Elizabeth St and Newell Av, demand 1,350

DOYLE, James, to Louis Smadbeck and another; Lot 52, map of Westchester Terrace, 1 year 100

GANTHER, Theodore Von, and wife to Miriam Fisher; n s of 62d St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000

GOEBEL, Sophie L., to A. Klupfel's Sons; east half of Lot 174, map of Unionport, 1 year 1,000

HALLADAY, Margaret A., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 14th St, 96.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 6,000

HENRY, Margaret, to Henry Schopper; w s of Clinton Av, 103.4 ft s of Lebanon St, installments 900

HANLEIN, Caroline, to Michael J. Adrian; s s of 92d St, 225 ft e of 4th Av, demand 10,000

JOLLY, Caroline, to Michael J. Adrian; s s of 92d St, 225 ft e of 4th Av, demand.. 10,000

JUNG, Anna, to Ernest Hall, executor; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft s of 154th St, 3 years 8,000

KEMPA, Ludwith, and wife to Henry H. Vought and another; n s of 13th St, west quarter of Lot 119, map of Wakefield, 1 year 154

LEIMANN, Karoline, to Charles Van Riper and another; s s of 170th St, 85.10 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 1,250

LANGDON, George P., and wife to East Chester Savings Bank, White Plains Road, Lots 10 and 11, map of Washingtonville, 1 year 1,000

MICHAEL, Mary, to Morris Kahn and another; 66 East 113th St, installments.... 1,700

MONSLAY, Morris, and wife to Emilie J. Murray; s s of 105d St, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 6,000

MOTT, Johanna, to Bernheimer & Schmid; w s of Amsterdam Av, 79.11 ft n of 147th St, notes 700

MAHLER, Helena, and another to Frank Van Pelt; e s of Bathgate Av, 205 ft n of 172d St, securities 2,000

MALLAN, Joseph, and wife to Henry M. Baird, Jr., w s of Creston Av, 219.9 ft s of Wellesley St, 1 year 200

MORRIS, John G., and wife to Henrietta M. Bostwick and another, trustees; e s of 7th Av, 23.3 ft n of 30th St, 5 years.... 20,000

SAME and wife to R. F. Tysen; e s of 7th Av, 23.3 ft n of 30th St, 1 year 3,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to M. A. Coleman; n w cor of Lexington Av and 97th St, 1 year 15,000

SAME to same; s w cor of Lexington Av and 98th St, 1 year 15,000

NORZ, Catherine, and another to W. H. Archer; s e s of Catharine St, Lot 78, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years 2,000

OWENS, Charles E., and wife to Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 20, map of McGraw estate, installments 1,750

PIZER, Jacob, to A. C. Sumner; 249 West 133d St, 3 years 2,000

QUINN, William, and another to Catharine Quinn; Lots 31 and 32, map of Schuylerville, demand 105

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and others to Emma D. Van Vleck and another, trustees and others; s e corner of 5th Av and 133d St, (four mortgages,) 9 years..... 35,000

STACPOOLE, Richard, to Sarah E. Jarvis; s s of 40th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 2,500

SCHMIDT, Henry, and others to Amy Hope; s s of 129th St, 180.1 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 2,000

STONEBADGE, Margaret, to John F. Steeves; n e cor of Arthur St and Crescent Av, 1 year 750

SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to J. W. Hannan; s s of Elmwood Place, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year 900

TANCZER, David, to Charles Rosenberg; 163 Suffolk St, 3 years 12,000

THATCHER, Edward C., and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 106th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 5,825

TOWNER, Henry, and wife to J. M. Griebel; w s of Fulton Av, 269 ft s of Pelham Av, 5 years 1,000

URBAN, Adolph, to Frank X. Sadlier; n s of 31st St, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 3,000

SAME to Merritt Trimble; n s of 31st St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SAME to Frank X. Sadlier; same property, 3 years 3,000

SAME to Edmund K. Webster; n s of 31st St, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

WILLIS, Edward, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 22d St, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

WENDELL, Mary C., to Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company; 128 East 128th St, 1 year 1,000

WORMS, Paul, to J. S. Wood; n s of Briggs Av, Lot 216 and part of Lot 217, map of William's Bridge, 3 years..... 650

SAME to Marietta Coffin; same property, 3 years 2,500

SAME to Joseph S. Wood; n s of Briggs Av, Lots 215 and 219, map of same, 3 years 650

SAME to same; Lots 217 and 218, same map, 2 years 650

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANI ERSON, Stephen J., to Louise Heine $250

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Robert Dick.. 3,718

DELL, Thomas J., to Lena Seiferd..... 1,500

FREES, Magdalena, to A. B. Benker, executrix 2,200

GOODMAN, Eli M., to Nathan Abrahams and another 1

HEINE, Louise, to Bridget Quirk 1

JACOBUS, Eugenia L., executrix, to Eugenia L. Jacobus (four assignments)..... 4

JACOBY, Albert, to Mary Larchan..... 575

LOGAN, Charlotte B., to Lewis Morris... 20,000

MOELLER, Peter W., guardian, to Adolph Urban 1

MORGANTHAU, Henry, to R. C. Dorsett 1

POUDER, Arnie T., to A. B. Benker, executrix 2,800

ROLLER, Susana, to H. B. Davis..... 1

SCHENCKER, Isaac, to Charles H. Duggliss 1

THE SOCIETY OF THE FREE CHURCH of St. Mary the Virgin to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (two assignmental 35,000

TURK, Leopold, to Rosa Brock..... 5,000

URBAN, Adolph, to William G. Ulshoeffer 5,000

ZUBILLER, Henry, Jr., to L. A. Boll.... 1,000

FAIRCHILD, Le Roy W., executor, to Le Roy W. Fairchild 4,000

Lis Pendens.

13TH ST, 28 East; Henrietta Fairchild against Harriet Parmentier, (dower.)

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140.3 ft w of Broadway, 497 ft front; New-York Steam Fitting Company against New-York Building and Improvement Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

MANHATTAN AV, 549; Hans Treskow against Sarah Treskow, (action to reform deed.)

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft front; James C. Gulick against Granty Kerr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and Willis Av, s w corner, 27.3x74; John Donohue against Elizabeth Donohue and others, (partition.)

59TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25 ft front; Louis Heilbrunn against John Bingold, executor, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

145TH ST, 682 East; Bertha Gottschalk against Eliza J. Dunn and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ORCHARD ST, w s, 110 ft n of Rivington St, 100x100; Allen St, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144x87.9; Alberene Stone Company against Anna J. and William F. Lennon, contractors; Anna J. Lennon, owner $1,806

SAME PROPERTY; Cornelius M. Breen against Anna and William F. Lennon, owners; William F. Lennon, contractor 3,305

119TH ST, 110 and 112 East; East River Terra Cotta Company against Richard W. Hawks, owner and contractor..... 500

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 500 x100; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Samuel Blermeister, owner and contractor 1,078

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x98.11; Theodore Drodinsky against Albert C. Morris, owner; G. B. Invernizzi, contractor 145

FORDHAM PLACE, s s, 75 ft w of Grand Av, —x— Edward McCann against Joseph V. McMullen, owner and contractor 434

8TH AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; A. Evans against Frank McCormick, owner; Peter and Frank McCormick, contractors 135

MONROE ST, 174; Brener & Bleeker against B. Rosenstein, Abraham Hauler, lessee; Israel Toor, contractor 75

76TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Thomas J. McCahill against Mrs. C. T. Schieffelin, owner; Edward T. Kelly and —— White, contractors..... 86

8TH AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; William Kerby against Harry Brown, owner; Frank McCormick and Tucker & McNeill, contractors..... 200

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 167; Herman Wittke against Oscar Phillips, owner and contractor 400

PROSPECT AV, 723 and 725; Lawrence E. Blake against Louis E. Bates, owner and contractor 184

DUANE ST, 29 and 31; Jasper D. Sage against St. Andrew's Church, owners; Murat & Delauries, contractors..... 16

163TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 100x100; Thomas M. Vyse against William Trimberger, owner; Edward Farnham, contractor 75

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Richard Davis against Nathan Goldstein and Rosa Wiederman, owners and contractors 300

DISAPPEARANCE OF GAME AND SONG BIRDS

Maryland Realises that Care Is Needed to Prevent Extinction.

From The Baltimore American.

When through the agitation begun in this paper a game protective association was formed in the State, The American pointed out that a mere change of laws would not prevent the disappearance of game. It was then predicted that we were on the verge of a hard Winter, which would probably destroy more game than all other causes combined. Reports from the counties fully confirm this prediction. Birds are a rarity in all parts of the State, and rational sportsmen have concluded to abandon hunting for the season and leave the few birds that remain for breeding purposes. If all could be induced to agree to this, it would be an admirable plan; but, unfortunately, all persons are not rational when it comes to bird shooting, and it is for the latter that stringent laws are required.

That the game laws of the State should be thoroughly overhauled and systematized goes without saying, and this should be carefully done by a committee before the Legislature meets. It must be borne in mind that the persons interested in game laws are comparatively few in number, and the Legislature's time will be taken up to an unusual extent with measures for the general good. A sensible protective law which commends itself to the vast majority of sportsmen will be likely to meet with the approval of the Legislature, and will probably obtain an easy passage, but anything which excites controversy will in all likelihood be laid aside, and the object which the association has in view will be defeated. To provide against this the law or system of laws should be carefully prepared in advance, and each member of the Legislature ought to be furnished with a synopsis of its provisions. Nothing so effectually blocks opposition to a good measure as a clear knowledge of its provisions.

But, as has been said already, laws are not everything. They are, after all, nothing more than auxiliaries. With proper laws rigidly enforced there would again be an abundance of birds in many parts of the State in three or four years, provided there was no return of exceptionally cold weather. But the impression is quite general that the coming Winter is to be a repetition of the last, something that often occurs. Should this happen, the few birds that escaped the rigorous weather of 1894-5, and the numerous other perils to which they are subject, will probably succumb during the present season, and there will be nothing to build on. Laws can be of little help to such a situation. Steps must be taken to restock the preserves, and such steps ought to be taken, anyhow. Even if the coming Winter be mild, a severe season is probable at any time, and a scheme which contemplates the maintenance of game should embrace means of increasing the supply whenever necessary.

Public Bequests.

From The Boston Transcript.

The will of John F. Colby of Bangor, Me., gives to the Bangor Theological Seminary $5,000; Bangor Young Men's Christian Association, Bangor Home for Aged Women, Bangor Home for Aged Men, Bangor General Hospital, and Bangor Orphans' Home, $1,000 each; American Missionary Society and Maine Missionary Society, $5,000; Bangor Fuel Society, $500; Bangor Humane Society, $200.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, partly cloudy, local snows, colder, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair Saturday morning, possibly very light showers Saturday afternoon or night, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, colder Saturday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally cloudy during the day, possibly very light showers in the morning, winds shifting to northerly, slightly colder.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, the weather will be generally fair during the day, probably cloudy and threatening in the morning, winds shifting to northerly. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, westerly, shifting to northerly winds, slightly cooler in northern portion Saturday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, local showers in southern portion, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair Saturday, with colder northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, slightly colder in northern portion of the Gulf States. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local snows, colder, northerly winds. INDIANA, fair, colder, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by local snows, northerly winds, and colder. UPPER MICHIGAN, light snows, northeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. ARKANSAS, fair north to east winds, colder in eastern portion. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, preceded by local showers in the early morning, northwesterly winds, and colder. ILLINOIS, fair Saturday, colder Saturday morning, and in southern portion in the evening, northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. WISCONSIN, generally fair, northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. MISSOURI, generally fair, northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly, colder in southeast portion in the morning, warmer in northwest portion in the afternoon. IOWA, fair, winds shifting to southeasterly, and warmer in western portion. KANSAS and COLORADO, generally fair and warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, southerly winds, and warmer. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy, with light local snows, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, light local snows, easterly winds, becoming variable, colder in western portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, except local snows in northeast portion, variable winds, warmer in eastern portion. WYOMING, local showers in western, fair in eastern portion, variable winds, warmer in western portion. MONTANA, generally fair, variable winds.

The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic coast districts and in the Northwest, it has risen from the upper lake region southward to Texas. The pressure continues lowest on the North Pacific coast, it is low over Eastern Montana and highest to the north of Lake Superior. It is warmer in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States and over the Dakotas, but it is colder in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Light showers are reported from the Ohio Valley and the lake regions, and the weather is generally fair in all other districts. The weather will continue fair in the Southern States, and generally throughout the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

ASKS FOR HIS CHILDREN'S INCOME

The Rev. Arthur E. Michel's Action Against the Trustees of His First Wife's Estate.

The Rev. Arthur E. Michel made an application yesterday to Surrogate Arnold for an order directing the trustees under the will of his first wife, Sophia, to pay to him the income derived from a trust fund created by his wife for the benefit of their three children.

Mrs. Michel died in September, 1892, leaving an estate consisting of several houses in this city and a farm of 2,000 acres at Flushing, L. I. The total value of the estate is $50,000.

Under her will, Mrs. Michel created a trust fund of $25,000 for her three children, the income to be paid to them until they reached their majority, when they were to receive the principal. The first year after their mother's death the children received the full income, amounting to $1,200, but since then they have been allowed only $600 a year.

The children live with their father, at Lockport, N. Y., where he is pastor of a church. In his petition, Mr. Michel says that the $600 a year allowed the children is not sufficient for their support, and that he has been compelled to make up the deficiency.

Surrogate Arnold suggested that the matter should be compromised by the trustees paying each child $6 a week, which amount, he said, should be ample for their support.

Counsel for the trustees said that he regarded the application as an effort to secure more money than was necessary for the maintenance of the children, and that the Rev. Mr. Michel wanted to devote the balance to the support of himself and the wife he married a year after his first wife's death.

Decision was reserved.

FRANCIS WILSON TO BE EXAMINED.

Sydney Rosenfeld's Suit Against the Actor for Royalties.

There has been a fight for some time between Sydney Rosenfeld, the playwright, and Francis Wilson, the actor, over a suit brought by the former to recover $7,500 for alleged royalties on "The Merry Monarch" and "The Devil's Deputy."

Myron Oppenheim, representing Mr. Rosenfeld, obtained from Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, some weeks ago, an order to examine Mr. Wilson before trial, alleging that he moved from one place to another in the country, and that it was probable that he could not be on hand at the trial of the action, and that he had information which was material and of which he only was in possession.

Hyde & Leonard, representing Mr. Wilson, moved, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Ingraham yesterday, to vacate the order for examination. Mr. Oppenheim opposed the motion, and Justice Ingraham finally said:

"I give the defendant in court to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock for examination, but without prejudice to a further motion to dismiss the order later."

Mr. Rosenfeld states in his complaint against the actor that several years ago Wilson employed him (Rosenfeld) to adapt several operas from the French. Rosenfeld says that he did the work, naming the plays "King Frolic" and "Babolin, the Good Demon." He alleges that when the work was complete, in order to avoid the royalties under the contract, Mr. Wilson turned the manuscript over to Chesver Goodwin and for a lump sum employed him to rewrite the plays, which were then produced under the names of "The Merry Monarch" and "The Devil's Deputy." Mr. Rosenfeld says that his royalties, now amounting to $7,500, have never been paid.

It is to get at the question of how often these plays have been produced and what the receipts have been that the examination of Mr. Wilson is asked for.

Grand Jurors Selected.

The Grand Jury Commission, consisting of Mayor Strong, Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, Chief Justice Van Brunt, Justice Barrett, Recorder Goff, and Judge Cowing, met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors and fixed up the list of new Grand Jurors.

After the meeting Commissioner Plimley said he could not give out the names until the members of the commission signed the list, which would be done at another meeting.

Another Juror for the Gordon Trial.

When Part III. of the General Sessions Court adjourned yesterday until next Monday only one additional juror had been obtained for the trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, who is accused of arson.

The new juror is David Sands of 26 Broadway, a janitor. Nine jurors in all have been secured. An extra panel of 100 talesmen has been summoned for Monday.

Equitable Mortgage Co.'s Affairs.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon Judge Lacombe directed that Charles Steele, as master, pass the account of Charles W. Fowler and James M. Gifford, receivers of the Equitable Mortgage Company, and decide what dividend the receiver should pay to the creditors of the company out of the funds properly applicable to that purpose.

The application to resign on the part of Mr. Gifford was granted upon the confirmation of this report.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—Henry H. Loop, Frank S. Miller, Julia Callahan, James Cahill, John D. Vonder Lieth.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Ridley vs. Hanna—Edgar Ketchum, Handley vs. Newman—George G. Freilnghuysen.

SUPREME COURT—Dykman, J.—Stevenson vs. Stevenson—Smith Lent.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Katz vs. Kugelman—Henry B. Twombly. Sherman vs. Lee—Lewis L. Delafield. Matter of Solar Electric Company—Lawrence Godkin. Matter of Board of Street Openings, (Briggs Avenue)—Eugene A. Philbin. People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, (two cases)—James O. Clark. Merriman vs. Read—Peter B. Olney. Bogart vs. Kaufman—John Yard.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Hawkins vs. McLaughlin—John J. Delany. Campbell vs. Clare—John L. N. Hunt. Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine—Edward W. S. Johnston.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Gay vs. Seagrist—A. C. Anderson. Dymock vs. Fay—Douglas Mathewson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—John P. Shannon vs. Margaret C. Pentz—Frederick P. Delafield. Matter of Solar Electric Company—Jacob Rice.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Reuben Krause vs. Thomas Hagan, (No. 2)—Emanuel Popper.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—John Stewart vs. George Fritschere—Samuel Wasserman. Robert J. Blake vs. Thomas Hagan—George H. Fahrbach.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Henry Morrison vs. Patience M. Gardner—George M. Boynton.

The Firemen's Pride.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Firemen are brave, hard working, and, in many other respects, most exemplary men and citizens. It remains for the newspaper reporter, who works side by side with them in the burning building, to discover their one weakness. They are vain. Not of themselves, or their courageous deeds—never that, for the average fire laddie scouts any imputation that even in risking his life, and mayhap sacrificing it, he does more than his duty. But vain they are, nevertheless—vain of the noble animals which draw the

MORE HELP FOR WARING

Children from the West Side Will Form a Brigade.

A MEETING IN BLEECKER STREET

The Commissioner Tells How the Refuse Is Disposed Of—Miss Dodge and Mrs. Bainbridge Also Speak.

The children of the tenment house district lying south of Washington Square, who are in the habit of attending Sunday school services in Bethlehem Chapel, in Bleecker Street, flocked to the chapel with their parents yesterday afternoon to learn how to help Col. Waring keep the streets of New-York clean.

There were about 150 of the children, counting all the boys and girls who attended, and they ranged from six to fifteen years in age. They were not "dressed up" for the occasion, and as they sat in the little benches in the lower auditorium of the chapel they presented a characteristic sight. The children were of all nationalities, but the Hebrews, Germans, Italians, and Irish largely predominated.

The parents, of whom there were about seventy-five, nearly all wore their Sunday clothes. They sat by themselves in one end of the chapel, the fathers with their hats in their laps, and the mothers with their babies—their lusty, crying babies—on their knees. It was a somewhat vociferous but yet an entirely earnest and orderly assemblage.

The children were looked after by Miss Jennie Swezey, the visitor at the chapel. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Herbert Ford, pastor of the chapel, which is a branch of the University Place Presbyterian Church. Col. Waring, the Street Cleaning Commissioner, was the hero of the occasion. He arrived early and staid all through the meeting.

Mr. Drescher, who has been very active in the work of organizing children's brigades to help the Street Cleaning Department, was the first speaker. He spoke of the importance of keeping the streets clean, and told the children and their parents that people would fall sick if they were not.

Col. Waring, when he rose to speak, was cheered by the children. He said the reason he wanted to keep the streets clean was in order that the streets might become nicer places for the children to play in, and also because he wanted the whole city to look clean. He asked the boys and girls if they knew what became of the refuse from the streets of New-York.

"They chuck it in the river," cried out an urchin. Col. Waring smiled and shook his head negatively, and proceeded to explain what it did become of the refuse from the streets. He told how it was loaded on scows and taken down to Sandy Hook and dumped into deep water when the tide was running out. Before his time, Col. Waring said, the Italian workmen used to dump the refuse before they reached the right point, but now all this was changed. The tools of the Italians were locked up until the proper place was reached. "Even as it is," said Col. Waring, "the residents on the shores of the bay complain of the refuse that drifts in, and we are trying to find some way of utilizing it or of disposing of it without taking it down the bay and throwing it overboard.

Miss Grace Dodge was the next speaker. She said that when she was a little girl she threw things in the street, but that was because she was careless or lazy. "I don't do it any more," she said, "and I don't want any of you children to throw things in the street. Don't do it. We want you to help keep the streets of New-York nice and clean. When men make a promise they shake hands, and I wish you would shake hands with yourselves and with each other, never to throw refuse in the street."

Mrs. Lucy Bainbridge, Superintendent of the New-York City Missions, told the boys and girls that she wanted them to shake hands with themselves Chinese fashion, on Miss Dodge's proposition. She showed them how to do it, and all the boys and girls shook hands with themselves, and laughed and applauded. Mrs. Bainbridge told a story about a man that put out a sign "Boy Wanted." Then he put a stick in front of his door. The first boy that applied kicked the stick aside as he entered the door. "I don't want you," said the merchant. The second boy stepped over the stick. "I don't want you, either," said the merchant. The third boy picked up the stick and put it in its proper place. "You're the boy I want," said the astute man, hiring the third boy on the spot.

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, also spoke. A Hebrew boy, fifteen years old, the President of one of the boys' street-cleaning brigades on the east side, told of the good work the boys had done in his neighborhood.

After this there were songs and recitations by the children. Another meeting will be held at the chapel next Friday afternoon, and at that time a children's street-cleaning brigade will be organized.

OUR SHEEP BECOME TOO POPULAR

And Great Britain Has Issued an Order That Will Restrict Exports to that Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture learned to-day upon reading The United Press cablegrams that the British Government had finally announced an order, to take effect Jan. 1 next, forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada unless the animals are slaughtered at their port of landing.

This action was foreshadowed some months ago in a report from the special agent of the department in England.

"The principal difficulty, I take it," said Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "is that American sheep which have been fattened after arrival in England developed into such a superior article of British mutton that the native sheep had no chance alongside of them, whereat the British farmer naturally would complain.

"Another thing is the tremendous growth of the business. In the year ending June 30, 1894, the exports of sheep to England numbered about 80,000; last year they increased to 350,000.

"The order places our sheep on the same basis as our cattle, which must be slaughtered at the port of entry. That requirement has been made respecting cattle ever since 1879, and strictly maintained, despite most earnest protests and appeals. The trade in beef cattle has not suffered any diminution of volume because of it, but the shippers have not made so much money, probably, as they would have done had the restriction not been imposed."

Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

A fine display of goods suitable for Christmas gifts and New Year's presents is made at the store of B. Altman & Co., Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, and one must be indeed hard to please whose taste cannot be suited at this establishment.

In the bric-a-brac department a beautiful pedestal of green Mexican onyx, with painted Dresden panels, attracts attention. Upon it stands a Dresden china banquet lamp, with a pale pink and green petal shade, a most tasteful combination. In this department are shown china clocks and clock sets, Sevres vases, royal Vienna ware, old Dutch silver in bonbon trays, spoons, tea strainers, and small pieces suitable for cabinets. There are also lamps with the new style globes in all the choice wares, many beautiful specimens of Norwegian enamel, and a collection of miniatures in old ivory frames.

The assortment of fans is large, and there are many specimens of hand painting on kid and other materials exhibited; also ostrich and marabout feathers combined. Opera glasses and lorgnettes in shell and gold and silver are shown in great profusion. Of leather goods there are shown pocketbooks and cardcases combined, with solid gold and silver mountings; glove boxes, mouchoir boxes, and jewel cases in all the desirable leathers; also chatelaine bags, with silver mountings.

In the men's furnishing goods department there is a full line of neckwear in the prevailing colors, de Joinville and Ascot scarfs, silk night robes, pajamas, house coats, and smoking jackets in great variety. Here also can be found handsome umbrellas and walking canes, with silver and gold mountings.

The display in the art embroidery department is unusually attractive.

Groom Sixty, Bride Sixteen.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—William B. Riddle, a sixty-year-old widower, was married to the "Little Church Around the Corner," in New-York, last night to sixteen-year-old Lizzie Florence Hogan, daughter of James S. Hogan of 84 Webster Street.

FUNERAL OF GEN. THOMAS JORDAN

The Services Attended by ex-Confederates and Cuban Revolutionists—Eulogy by Father Campbell.

St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, was filled with the friends of Gen. Thomas Jordan yesterday morning, when funeral services were held in his honor.

The services were simple, according to the wishes of the dead soldier. A low requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas Campbell, rector of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. Father Denny, an intimate friend of Gen. Jordan.

The body arrived at the church shortly after 10 o'clock. It was escorted up the middle aisle of the church to a position in front of the altar, by the following honorary pall bearers: Gen. Horace Porter, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York; Col. Clifton H. Smith, formerly of the staff of Gen. Beauregard; Dr. John A. Wyath, formerly of Gen. N. B. Forrest's Confederate cavalry; Gen. Carlisto Garcia, Commander of the Eastern Division of the Cuban Army in the revolution of 1869-70, when Gen. Jordan was chief in command; Dr. E. Argramante, who was the latter's companion in the sensational escape from Cuba in an open boat; Judge Edward T. Bartlett of the New-York Court of Appeals; John H. Inman, William J. Marrin, and W. P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank of New-York.

A guard of honor followed, made up of Confederate veterans under command of Col. Charles E. Thorburn, and Cuban revolutionists under Secretary Gonzalo De Quesada of the Cuban Legation in New-York.

After the mass, Father Campbell delivered an eloquent eulogy on the deceased. Father Campbell was one of the closest friends of Gen. Jordan. It was through his influence that Gen. Jordan entered the Catholic Church two years ago.

After the services the body was taken to Mount Hope Cemetery. The burial was attended only by relatives of Gen. Jordan.

GRAND JURY AND TRANSFERS

AGAINST SENDING EXCISE CASES TO GENERAL SESSIONS.

Presentment Suggests that Defendants Make Affidavit Denying Facts Alleged in the Complaint.

The November Grand Jury handed in a presentment yesterday, condemning the practice of transferring cases of excise violations from the Court of Special Sessions to General Sessions. The presentment was as follows:

To the Court of General Sessions of Peace of the City of New-York:

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, for the November Term, 1895, herewith respectfully submits to the Court, as follows:

The attention of the Grand Jury has been especially called to the present condition of the administration of criminal justice in the county so far as criminal cases involving a violation of the excise law are concerned.

The Grand Jury is informed by the District Attorney that under the present statutes all misdemeanors except libel are exclusively triable in the Court of Special Sessions. If there was no further qualification to this provision, the Court of Special Sessions would have exclusive jurisdiction of all misdemeanors, including all violations of the excise law, with the exception of the crime of libel, and the Court, the District Attorney, and the Grand Jury would be spared the labor of disposing of such minor offenses.

There is, however, a provision attached to the statute which, to a large extent, nullifies its beneficent results. This provision is to the effect, substantially, as the Grand Jury is informed, that any person held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions who shall make affidavit that he is not guilty of the offense charged, may, upon application to any Judge of the Court of General Sessions, as matter of right, secure an order transferring the case from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions, and directing that the case be proceeded with by the Grand Jury. Such applications are now made in a great number of cases, as we are informed, and notably in cases involving violations of the excise law.

It is, we are informed, a frequent occurrence for a person charged with violation of the excise law to make affidavit that he is not guilty of the offense charged against him, and to secure by that means a transfer of his case to the Court of General Sessions, and, if indicted by the Grand Jury, immediately after indictment to plead guilty in the Court of General Sessions.

At first sight it would appear that an immediate remedy for such a trifling with the law would be the finding of indictments against the persons taking such course for perjury in making the affidavit by which the transfer is obtained. But, as we are informed and advised by the District Attorney, there is a grave legal question as to whether an indictment for perjury could be legally predicated upon the allegation in the affidavit to the effect that the defendant is not guilty, for the reason that such an allegation may be construed as the statement of a conclusion and not a statement of a fact. If the defendant were required by the statute, in order to obtain such a transfer, to make affidavit specifically denying the facts set forth in the complaint, this difficulty would not arise.

The result of this condition of things is to incumber the Court of General Sessions with a number of cases involving a violation of the excise law, in all of which the defendants are upon bail. The time of the courts is sufficiently occupied by the trial of cases in which the defendants are in prison and in the trial of the more serious felonies, and, consequently, defendants in excise cases are able to enjoy practically, immunity from punishment for violation of the law. Consequently there are now, as we are informed, an accumulation of excise cases awaiting the action of the Grand Jury and of the court several thousand in number. Such a condition of things can scarcely be characterized as less than scandalous.

As we have indicated above, we do not mean by this presentment to imply any censure upon any of the officials connected with the administration of criminal law. There can be no doubt, however, that prompt measures should be taken to remedy the abuse which we have mentioned. A change in the present statute such as we have suggested, requiring the defendant before obtaining a transfer from Special to General Sessions to make affidavit denying specifically the facts alleged in the complaint against him, would go far toward relieving the present congested condition of the Court of General Sessions. In addition, the Grand Jury strongly recommend that the propriety of such transfer should be left in the discretion of the court to whom the application is made.

It is respectfully urged by the Grand Jury that proper measures be taken at once in this regard, and the Grand Jury, therefore, respectfully prays that the court communicate this presentment to such authorities as in the opinion of the court may have it in their power to afford relief.

RICHARD F. WARE, Foreman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1895.

The jury for the month took final adjournment after submitting the presentment.

Sealers Going to Hunt Otters Now.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

The schooners Edward E. Webster and Herman, which were sealing last year, are now fitting out for an otter-hunting cruise. The best hunters on the coast have been engaged, it is said, for the work. Down at San Pedro the sealing schooner Penelope is also fitting out, and it is expected that some rich hauls will be made next year. The destination of the schooners is a secret thus far. There is a story going the rounds on the water front that rich hunting-grounds are to be prospected, the location of which are unknown even to the hunters. The vessels will probably clear for Sanak, Alaska.

The sealing business, as far as this port is concerned, is practically dead. Thirteen vessels sailed from San Francisco alone in quest of seal in the early part of this year, but next January probably only four vessels will go out. Some of the owners have been holding back for the London sale of sealskins, and the reports coming from the great metropolis are far from encouraging. It is thought now that the best of skins will not bring more than $11, and that prices will range from that figure downward. The outlook is far better for the otter-hunters, but the business in precarious, otters being very scarce. While a sealskin only brings from $9 to $11 in the market, that of an otter ranges in price from $250 to $300 and $400. George Scott, Captain of the Herman, has already selected six hunters for the season's cruise, and they are accounted as among the best men in the business. For every otter caught on the trip, each hunter will receive $10, and the hunters are of the opinion that they will return at the end of the season with a boatload of skins.

A State Committee's Expenses.

From The Boston Journal.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee has this year not only paid every bill so that it ends the season with a balance on hand, but it has also paid some bills contracted by last year's committee. This is the showing made in the financial report which W. R. Evans, the Treasurer of the committee, has just prepared. This report shows that this year the Republican State Committee has received from different sources the sum of $19,868.43. It has expended $15,902.11, and ends the campaign with a balance on hand of $964.32. There are no outstanding bills against the committee. In addition to paying the running expenses of the present campaign, the committee has paid $4,500 of debts turned over to them by the committee of last year.

AROUSED ROOSEVELT'S IRE

Roe Fared Ill with the President of the Police Board.

POLICEMAN INSISTED ON TALKING

As a Result He Received Extra Punishment—Policeman Williamson Again in Trouble.

The weekly police trials were held at Police Headquarters yesterday, Commissioner Roosevelt presiding. Complaint Clerk Peterson had seventy cases on the calendar.

Sergt. Braun of the Old Slip Station arraigned Patrolmen William Stockinger, Cornelius W. Roe, and Michael F. Lyons on a charge of having soiled linen on their beds in the dormitory. Policeman Roe got into trouble over attempting to make an excuse. Sergt. Braun said he found Roe's bed sheet spattered with tobacco-juice. Roe, he said, denied that the sheet was his, but subsequently had Sergt. Braun summoned to the Centre Street Police Court and accused him of stealing the sheet. Justice Kudlich dismissed the complaint.

"Officer Roe," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "you condemn yourself out of your own mouth. That will do; stand down."

Roe said he had witnesses and wanted them heard.

"Stand down!" cried the President of the board.

"I take exception to your action in not hearing my witnesses," answered Roe.

"I'll fine you two days' additional now," said the Commissioner, "and if you don't keep still I'll fine you right along. Capt. Moynihan, keep a sharp look out on that man and report to me everything he does."

The Commissioner fined Roe ten days' pay.

Roundsman Schlottman of the First Inspection District office charged Patrolman William Williamson of the Eldridge Street Station with being absent from his post in the kitchen of a restaurant. The Roundsman said he found Williamson sitting down at a table eating and drinking coffee. Williamson admitted drinking the coffee.

Commissioner Roosevelt took Williamson severely to task for the bad record he was making. "You are the officer who was one of the first to come before this board on a complaint of allowing a prisoner to escape from Jefferson Market Court," he said. "I and every one against you, took particular pains to see that justice was done. Now you are conducting yourself so that you are a discredit to the force."

Williamson has a complaint pending for drinking in front of a saloon.

Patrolman Edward C. Frizzell of the Old Slip Station was put on trial on charges made by Asel H. Fish, who was a Good Government Club watcher in the Thirty-sixth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District on election day. He charged that Officer Frizzell made use of boisterous and violent language to the Board of Inspectors and poll clerks during the canvass of the ballots. Several of the election officers on duty at the polling place appeared as witnesses for Frizzell and denied Fish's accusation.

Patrolman Edward J. Barrett of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was charged by Frederick H. Cooper, a member of the City Vigilance League of 63 West Fifty-

Street Oct. 31, and remaining there a minute or two, and when asked for his number refusing to give it correctly. The trial of the case was adjourned until 5:30 P. M. next Monday.

THE FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES

Pictures to be Sold at Auction Next Week —Familiar by Reproductions in an Art Journal.

A collection of modest-size pictures in oil, water color, and pastel, together with some drawings, etchings, and photogravure proofs, many of the latter on satin, are now on view at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, (Ortgies & Co.,) near Thirty-fourth Street. They will be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, Dec. 5 and 6.

These works are very familiar, the greater number having already appeared in Montague Marks's paper, The Art Amateur. So they seem like old friends and offer opportunities for comparison with their lithographic duplicates, rarely disadvantageously, it may be added, to the latter.

The names comprise some of the best-known of our American artists, and among the foreigners are Paul de Longpré, who has become almost a native in his enthusiastic allegiance to this country; Beyle, painter of 'longshore scenes and peasant life, and Madeleine Lemaire, the dainty French mistress of water colors.

Francis C. Jones has one of his characteristic interiors executed with great finish. Francis Day signs a study of a girl in blue, surely dexterous enough; Bruce Crane has several of his evening skies, tender and colorful, while Horatio Walker is represented in his usual manner. Frank Fowler shows studies of heads, instructive to the student. Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, Patty Thum, Bertha Maguire, Maud Stumm, and Ellen Welby, among the women, show studies of flower painting, heads, and landscapes.

The decorative work of Charles Volkmar, well remembered and always effective on china, is here, and the others in the catalogue are F. S. H. Kever, J. E. Murphy, L. Steele Kellogg, and Maximillienne Guyon. In all, there are 150 works, comfortably filling one gallery.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Senator Blackburn Its Sponsor.—Senator Blackburn is in a way a sponsor for "The Governor of Kentucky," the new play for Mr. Crane. "Nearly a year ago," said Manager Brooks yesterday, "before Mr. Fyles had more than half written the piece, he went to Washington, where Mr. Crane was playing an engagement, and they had a long conference with the Senator, who is an old friend of Mr. Crane. The work was described to him, and his advice and criticism requested. After the serious side of the story had been told to the Senator, the playwright remarked, a little dubiously, 'Although the Governor in this play is to be officially dignified and have a very serious purpose, he also owns a race horse, plays poker, and on occasion drinks whisky. How about that?' Mr. Blackburn quickly responded: 'Well, if he didn't do those things, I don't see how he could be Governor of Kentucky.'"

—Brings Back Kentucky Pictures.—Walter Burridge, the artist, has returned from Kentucky, where he was sent by Joseph Brooks to make sketches of scenery for "The Governor of Kentucky," the comedy which William H. Crane is to produce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in January. Mr. Burridge says he used a camera as well as a pencil in copying the Governor's office in the Capitol at Frankfort, and the library in his official residence, which house is over 100 years old.

—"The Passing Show" Enjoined.—Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order directing Canary & Lederer to show cause why a permanent injunction should not restrain them from producing "The Passing Show." Canary & Lederer, it was alleged, failed to pay $200 royalties due to Dorothy H. G. Johnson, sister of Sydney Rosenfeld, the author of the play.

—Mrs. Carter's Belfry Swing.—Manager Max Bleiman of "The Heart of Maryland" says he has received from the Kinetoscope Company for the exclusive right to use 3,625 photographic impressions of Mrs. Leslie Carter's weird belfry flight, the largest amount ever paid for a subject for Edison's big screen machine.

—For Charity at the Casino.—Emanuel M. Friend, Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's secretary, and Alderman Fred A. Ward are to sell flowers at an amateur performance for charity in the Casino Monday afternoon. They will be assisted by Miss Arline Haskell and Miss Musa A. Chilton.

—Two Theatre Parties.—Bernhard Baron will take a theatre party of forty to see Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile," at the Casino, to-night. The Columbia students have secured over 1,000 seats for next Friday night. Five extra rows of seats have been put into the house.

—Like "The Gay Parisians."—"The Gay Parisians" will leave Hoyt's Theatre Jan. 4. Its success has been so great that Messrs. Hoyt & McKee have already signed with Charles Frohman for the production next Winter of a play of the same entertaining character.

—Mystic Shrine Theatre Party.—The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which Nell Burgess and his manager, Irving W. Kelly, are members, will see "The Year One" at the Star Theatre next Wednesday evening.

"His Excellency's" Last Weeks.—"His Excellency," at the Broadway, will be succeeded in three weeks by "An Artist's Model," but will return after a tour of the principal cities

NEWSPAPER CHANGE IN ROCHESTER

Joseph O'Connor to Retire from The Post-Express and the Paper to become Republican.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 29.—Another important newspaper change will take place in this city the 1st of next January. Joseph O'Connor, who for the past ten years has been the editor-in-chief of The Post-Express, will retire from that position, and the paper will again become Republican.

Under the management of Mr. O'Connor, The Post-Express has claimed to be independent. By training, if not exactly by conviction, he is a Democrat. Under the Marble and Hurlburt régimes, he was an editorial writer on The New-York World. Later he became the editor-in-chief of The Buffalo Courier.

It is said that while in that position he came in collision with Mr. Cleveland, who was instrumental in securing his removal. Since then he has been a most persistent and bitter assailant of the President. The consequence has been that The Post-Express has afforded a good deal of aid and comfort to the Republican Party.

Not much change will, therefore, be required to take the paper back into the lines that it followed rather deviously up to the time Mr. O'Connor took charge of it.

However much one may be disposed to criticise his views on public questions, it must be said to his credit that during his régime he has made The Post-Express the best edited and the most respected of any paper ever published in this city.

He is the most scholarly representative of journalism that this city has ever had. He has demonstrated in a manner that has been astonishing to competitors what taste and culture can do to make a newspaper attractive and profitable.

It is not understood that a successor of Mr. O'Connor has been decided upon. The talk of the town is that Mr. McElroy, for many years connected with The New-York Tribune, will take his place. Mr. McElroy appeared before the Chamber of Commerce and made a brilliant address recently. This appearance, taken in connection with the retirement of Mr. O'Connor, was thought to have been intended as an introduction to the Rochester business public.

Should the current surmise be realized, Mr. McElroy, whose address was on non-partisanship in politics, will have a fine field here to preach the gospel that he appears to believe in so piously. Until the recent municipal election, a more bigoted Republican city did not exist in this country.

WOULD HAVE THE TRAINS STOP

Harlem Citizens Urge Complete Service at 125th Street.

The Board of Aldermen's Railroad Committee at noon yesterday heard the rapid-transit-seeking citizens of Harlem had to say on the resolution offered before the board some time ago to compel the New-York Central Railroad to run frequent trains, express and accommodation, to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and to stop all southbound trains at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, thus relieving men having business on the north side, and who live beyond the city limits, from going to Forty-second Street, and returning again.

Former Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy appeared for Postmaster Dayton and other prominent citizens. He said that when the station was placed there, Chauncey M. Depew said that all trains, north and south bound, would stop. He referred to the rapid strides made in building up the upper end of the island of late years, and he held that it was only fair that they should receive some consideration.

Lawyer R. A. Place appeared for the railroad company, and opposed the resolution, maintaining that the Board of Aldermen had no authority to deal with the question. The committee said it would take the matter under consideration.

Surprised Santa Barbara Society.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 29.—Local society was surprised yesterday by the marriage of Mrs. Thaddeus Snively to William Alexander. Mrs. Snively was recently the defendant in a divorce suit preferred by her former husband, the Rev. Thaddeus Snively, rector of an Episcopal Church of Chicago. She is a daughter of the late Gen. Curtis of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Alexander is the junior partner in a local real estate firm. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will go to Italy for six months.

Contracts Signed for Two Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Contracts for the construction of the two gunboats awarded to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco were signed at the Navy Department to-day, W. M. Scott representing the company.

Smith, the Baseball Player, Hanged.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 29.—C. N. Smith, known in professional baseball as "Pacer," was hanged here at noon to-day for the murder of his little daughter, Louise Smith, and his sister-in-law Sept. 28.

DELIGHTED WITH ATLANTA TRIP

Mayor Strong Praises the Exposition and Southern Enterprise.

Mayor Strong returned to his desk in the City Hall yesterday after his Atlanta trip.

"I never felt better in my life, and I never had a better time in my life," said the Mayor. "We were all treated with splendid hospitality by the people of Atlanta, and the exposition is wonderful. So far as it goes, the exposition is fully equal to the Columbian Exposition. The enthusiasm of the Southern people for New-York was simply delightful. Manhattan Day was a great success, and we all feel very proud of it.

"I am inclined to think that Southern public spirit as shown in this fair outstrips public spirit in the Northwest."

Kentucky Women Want an Office.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 29.—Elated over their success in voting at the recent election, the women of Lexington are circulating a petition to Governor-elect Bradley asking that he appoint at least one woman physician assistant at the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. A committee of women will present the petition to the Governor, and it is likely that their request will be granted.

Kicked in the Face by a Horse.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Nov. 29.—Joseph M. Martin, a builder, formerly of New-York City, was kicked in the face by a horse to-day. He is suffering from concussion of the brain.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Ems, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Umbria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad, and Demerara must be directed "per Fontabelle;") at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Kilburn, (letters must be directed "per Kilburn";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Mexico, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Mexico";) at 12 M for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 12:30 PM for Progreso, per steamship Yucatan, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 1 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Geo. Dumois";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:80 PM) for St. Kitts, Barbardos, and Demerara, per steamship Muriel; at 2 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mowrai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 9 and up to Dec. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 11 and up to Dec. 13 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50, round trip, $85 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems, Nov. 30, 11 AM | *Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Kai'r W. II., Dec. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

WEST INDIES
Also Winter cruise to the and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Dec. 4 | PARIS.....Dec. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND.Dec. 4 | KENSINGTON.Dec. 18
NOORDLAND...Dec. 11 | FRIESLAND.....Dec. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See HOLY LAND. Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
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